THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 33. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S*. Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price $1·25 per bottle, or or $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

POLITICAL.

COLFAX.

His Opinion of General Grant and Chief Justice Chase.

A gentleman who had an interview with Speaker Colfax, in Chicago, writes about it to the *Journal* of that city. He says:—

Some one alluded to the numerous stories afloat concerning Grant's intemperate habits, Mr. Colfax pronounced them one and all unqualifiedly false. He has not taken even wine for months, and then but once, in company with Sherman and Sheridan, some time since. To show how slight a thing gives rise to a story of large dimensions, he related a recent story and the cause. A gentleman called into Willard's, at Washington, at 11½ one night, and found General Grant inside the counter. He spoke to Grant, who stared at him, and answered in an indistinct manner, as the man said, saying he was getting some change, or something of that sort, and was evidently the worse for liquor. The story got started, and enlarged as it went. "Gen. Grant had been seen drunk at Willard's on such an evening." It got to his friends. It troubled them. They broached the subject to the General. These facts were elicited: He was just going on the F street cars, and was obliged to have the exact change. He found that he had nothing smaller than a $20 bill in his pocket, and stepped into Willard's to get it changed. The clerk was obliged to send a boy out, as the safe was locked, and the regular night clerk was not in. While he was waiting, Grant, as was often his custom, stopped inside the counter. While there a man came in and spoke to him. "Are you the clerk, sir?" Grant very naturally stared. "Are you the clerk, sir?" the man reiterated. "No sir," Grant replied, "I'm here for change"—and hence the story, without the least foundation.

Mr. Colfax is a religious man, and a strict temperance man, but is often amused when he is referred to as an enemy to rum and tobacco. "I *am* an enemy to tobacco," he said; "I destroy all I can of it." He uses only cigars, and says that he "cannot afford but one vice." He says that Grant did *not* teach him to smoke.

Mr. Colfax thinks Congress adjourned too soon. He agrees with General Schenck that the 8th or 9th of August would have been better.

Mr. Colfax says he "hasn't seen Chase since his wonderful metamorphose." Says the instance is without a parallel where the same man was a candidate for nomination in the convention of each of two radically opposite parties during the same campaign. As a man he is an admirer of Chase. He says:—"I told him last winter that it was a foregone conclusion that Grant would be nominated, and he might as well get his little bark out of the way." He thinks that Chase will support Grant.

Again referring to General Grant, he remarked:—"I have attended receptions with him, and, indeed, I have always been with him when he has been out the past season, and he has *never* taken wine, even, but has *always* refused."

He considers Johnson "a bold, bad, desperate man." In reply to an inquiry regarding the probable course of the President during the remainder of his term, he said:—"Those who have heretofore predicted the worst concerning Mr. Johnson have proved themselves the truer prophets. At the present time he is very much disappointed that he did not get the nomination of the New York Convention, and provoked with the Democracy; for that reason he may not do much to benefit them."

Mr. Colfax said that "he had never claimed that Providence had much to do with Democratic conventions, but he believes that a Higher Power certainly had something to do with the last one, guiding them so as to insure our success."

Mr. Colfax had nothing to say about Blair. Perhaps he thought the less said the better.

GRANT AND BLAIR.

How Frank Intruded upon the General in the West.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes, respecting General Grant's tour on the Plains:—

One of the most noticeable features of the experience from the mountains down was the position assumed by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He put himself prominently forward at Laramie, and attaching himself to General Grant, maintained that position with a closeness of intimacy unequalled by a brother's love.

At Cheyenne it was the same, and at all points down the road; to such a noticeable extent, indeed, that in passing from the train to hotels, or where General Grant was called out, there was as much of Blair presented to their view as of General Grant. And all this intimacy on his own invitation solely. Now, that the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, should maintain the fairest possible footing of friendship is but natural, and consistent with gentlemen of right hearts; and that he would receive a generous welcome and recognition from General Grant, Frank Blair well knew. Therein lies not the pith of the matter. It is here: Mr. Blair went West two weeks ago, in company with Democratic speakers, delegates to the New York Convention. They spoke in a number of places, and in those speeches unbridled their tongues to speak lies of no ordinary character against General Grant, and to utter language in referring to him that was as ungentlemanly as it was false and unjust. Mr. Blair countenanced and seconded all this, and even went so far as to add the capsheaf to these unbecoming thrusts, in making the remark that owing to the peculiar position in which he was placed, he was of necessity constrained to forego the enunciation of certain principles and facts in the same connection! This is what made the attitude Mr. Blair assumed on the present tour so inconsistent and unbecoming. Advantage was taken of General Grant's position as a traveller—he was not in his own house, where he could manage his own social affairs.

I record this fact advisedly, and therefore know whereof I speak. At Omaha, where Blair had but the week before taken such extreme and ungentlemanly ground against General Grant in public, he sheered off from the party for the first time, and was not seen with them here hereafter. And although he was known all along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, where he so often appeared in company with General Grant, his presence called forth no enthusiastic expressions of sympathy.

A PAINFUL DEATH.

Vicar-General Spalding, of Louisville, Kentucky, Burned to Death—A Sketch of his Life.

The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday gives the following particulars of the painful death of the Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, Vicar-General of the Catholic Diocese of Louisville:—

It has been the custom of Father Spalding to keep a gaslight, with a sliding tube, burning in his bedroom over night. It seems that at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the tube slipped down and came in contact with the musquito bar. In a few moments the bed clothing caught, and when Father Spalding awoke his night clothes were in flames. He managed to extinguish the fire on his person, but not until after his flesh was shockingly burned. In his terrible agony, he rushed into his bath-room adjoining, and bathed in cold water, which had the effect of intensifying his sufferings. Father Bonchet, hearing his groans, hastened to the room, and found the bed clothing burning rapidly. He at once threw them out of the window, and checked the fire. Father Spalding's night clothes were burnt nearly off him, and he was writhing in agony. He was wrapped in a sheet and medical aid promptly summoned, but before the arrival of the doctors he became frantic with pain, and a second time immersed himself in the bath-tub.

On the arrival of the physician the proper remedies were applied to his relief, but to no purpose. He lingered in great agony until 6 o'clock last evening, when death relieved him of his suffering. His resort to water, no doubt, caused the fatal result.

The announcement of his death last evening, and the terrible manner in which it happened cast a gloom over the whole city, and there was mourning on every hand. The church bells solemnly tolled, and hundreds of our citizens, bowed in deep grief, repaired to the residence of Father Spalding, adjoining the Cathedral, to mingle their sorrows with the bereaved relatives of the great and good man. The Cathedral was lit up, and the throng united in prayer for the peaceful repose of the soul of their beloved priest.

The Very Rev. B. J. Spalding was born in Marion county, Ky., in the year 1811. When quite young, he, with his brother, the present Archbishop of Baltimore, was sent to St. Mary's College, then recently established under the Presidency of the late Rev. William Byrne. He afterwards entered the Diocesan Seminary, then established at Bardstown, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he finished his ecclesiastical studies in the college of the Propaganda. He returned to Bardstown in 1836 or 1837, where he filled the office of Pastor of the Cathedral congregation for several years, and was afterwards Vice-President of St. Joseph's College. Shortly after the removal of the Diocesan See to Louisville, he was appointed, under his brother, the present Archbishop of Baltimore—who was then Bishop of this See—Vicar General of the Diocese. This office he has filled with marked ability to the present time.

Father Spalding was noted for his goodness of heart; and his wise counsels to his people endeared him to them with that tender love which exists between parents and children. The whole aim of his life was to do good to all, and he has fulfilled his mission on earth in a manner that will ever keep his memory green in the hearts of his people. The loss of such a man is a public calamity. He was beloved by all denominations, rich and poor.

A SAD STORY.

The Trials of a Simple-minded Girl—A Series of Infamous Crimes.

From the Hartford Courant of yesterday.

The telegraph has announced the disappearance, on Sunday last, of Frances Haythorn, a young daughter of Joseph Haythorn, of Thompsonville, overseer of the carding department of the Enfield Stockinet Company, and her discovery in the streets of Bristol, on Tuesday morning, in a forlorn condition. Circumstances fastened suspicion upon one Albert Potter, of Warehouse Point, as being concerned in her abduction, and on Tuesday morning he was arrested, and Thursday assigned for a hearing of the case. The examination was held yesterday, by C. E. Johnson, Esq., Justice of the Peace; John R. Buck, of Hartford, appearing for the prosecution, and J. W. Johnson of Enfield, for the defense. The offense charged is enticing a female under age from her parent or guardian with intent to seduce or commit fornication; and the penalty is a fine of not more than $1000, and imprisonment not longer than one year, or both. There was intense excitement in Thompsonville, and a crowd of more than a thousand gathered about the court, though few could hear, and the girl's testimony was taken at her father's house. Mr. Haythorn is a citizen of excellent character, and much respected. The daughter, Frances, fifteen years old, is of a rather feeble and simple mind and defective memory. Potter is about twenty-two years old, a joiner and carpenter by trade, and rumors of previous affairs have damaged his reputation for virtue.

From the evidence offered at the trial, the facts appear to be as follows:—On Sunday the 2d, Potter, with two friends from Windsor Locks, came to Thompsonville and put up at the hotel. Potter met Frances Haythorn in the street, as she was returning from Sunday-school, about 8 30 P. M. Last fall he worked on a house near her home, and knew her by sight. He persuaded her to take a ride with him, and taking his horse and buggy from the hotel, took her up somewhere in the outskirts of the village. He drove to Longmeadow, where he called at a house where he had promised some work, told the man of the house when he was coming to do it, and excused himself from bringing the girl in, saying that she was a servant girl employed by his mother, and that he was taking her to visit some friends. Returning towards Thompsonville he left the main road and drove into a piece of woods, where, under his persuasion and commands, the simple girl submitted to the scoundrel's purposes. He took her to Freshwater Bridge, near Thompsonville, where he left her. This is the girl's account, corroborated by several others, except as to what took place in the woods. The girl seems to have an indistinct recollection of subsequent events. She walked on down the Enfield road, and was overtaken by a stranger; who said he was a baker. He took her to East Hartford, outraged her person on the way, and lodged her either in East Hartford or Hartford, at what, from her description, is probably a house of ill-fame. Monday morning she wandered about Hartford, desiring to go home. She took the railroad track and walked in the wrong direction, on through New Britain, reaching Plainville at night. Another stranger overtook and accompanied her, and for the third time she was a victim. About daylight on Tuesday morning she entered Bristol in his company. A Mr. J. Griffiths who knew her and her family, saw the couple, ordered the man away and made the girl go home with him. He telegraphed to her parents, and upon their replying, took the girl home on Tuesday. The main facts of the story she adheres to, but of her later wanderings her recollections are indistinct. Medical testimony was not called, but physicians were ready to testify that she had been most infamously treated. The Justice bound Potter over to appear before the Superior Court, requiring bail in the altogether insufficient sum of $800.

OBITUARY.

Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., P. C.

Another link in the chain of illustrious statesmen and legists, who have connected the actors and events of the past century with those of the present, has been severed by the death of the distinguished jurist whose loss we chronicle to-day. Stephen Lushington, Dean of Arches, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Dioceses of London and Rochester, a Privy Councillor, and the possessor of many other positions which testified alike to his great ability and patient industry, first saw light in the city of London some eighty-six years since. Having received an excellent preliminary education, he was sent to Oxford, entering his name on the books of the well-known All Souls' College. After graduating he won a fellowship, which he held until he was called to the bar from the Inner Temple in 1806. Selecting at that early stage in his career that department of law in which he afterwards became so famous, he was admitted an advocate at Doctor's Commons as far back as 1808. In that year his University conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. Then as now the Legislature offered the highest field to every young lawyer's ambition, and the surest reward of energy and intellect. Mr. Lushington therefore sought a seat in the House of Commons, and was fortunate to find one before he had completed his twenty-fifth year. He soon made for himself a name in the House, and during the thirty-four years of his Parliamentary career he ever maintained it, supporting by his voice and vote the Liberal party. His reputation at the bar did not suffer by his attention to legislative labors, and we find him gradually rising in his profession, step by step. In consequence of his high position as a pleader and skill in conducting important cases, he was selected as one of the advocates of the unfortunate consort of George IV. In 1828 he was placed in charge of the Coetistorial Court, and in 1838 was made Judge of the Admiralty Court and a Privy Councilor. For thirty years he discharged these functions, and to the last was distinguished for great clearness of intellect and remarkable lucidity of expression.

Death of an Indian Princess.

Wau-ne-pe-wink ("Pretty Bird"), daughter of "Dandy," the head chief of the Winnebagoes, died on the 4th instant, of injuries sustained in the rescue of her child at the La Crosse depot, in Wisconsin. Her injuries rendered amputation necessary, but as she would not submit to the operation her life could not be saved. Four days of mourning ceremonies were held by the Winnebagoes over the remains.

A Parricide in Greene County.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening says:—A terrible affair occurred in Centre township, Greene county, in the latter part of last week. A farmer named Thomas, residing in the place mentioned, was in the act of cruelly beating his young child, when the mother interfered to save the little one. Upon this Thomas seized his wife by the throat and choked her. All this time a son of the pair, fourteen years of age, had been quietly looking on, but, upon the instant that his mother was attacked, he drew from his pocket a pen-knife, with which he stabbed his father several times, cutting the intestines, and inflicting fatal injuries. The lad had not been arrested at last accounts, the neighbors generally regarding the act as justifiable.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Regulations under the New Internal Revenue Law.

Affairs in Venezuela and St. Domingo.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Internal Revenue Regulations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Instructions in relation to the assessment and reassessment of official taxes under the act of July 20, 1868, have just been prepared at the Internal Revenue Department; as under that act several new special taxes are imposed, and some existing taxes are increased in amount or otherwise.

Distillers commencing business subsequent to the passage of this act will be assessed for the unexpired portion of the year, at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, beginning with the first of May of month in which they commence business; which will entitle them to produce or manufacture at the rate of one thousand barrels per annum.

Distillers who have been assessed and paid a special tax for the current year of one hundred dollars, will be reassessed at the increased rate. In making the reassessment allowance will be made for the proportion of the tax already paid, appropriate to the unexpired portion of the year. The tax will be reassessed from August first, or three-fourths of the year.

Rectifiers are required to pay two hundred dollars for not exceeding two hundred barrels, and fifty cents for each barrel in excess of that number. Persons who engage in rectifying under the new act will be assessed the *pro rata* proportion of the two hundred dollars, and the fifty cents per barrel will be collected on each barrel in excess of such *pro rata* proportion of two hundred barrels.

The specific, special tax on wholesale liquor dealers is not changed; but a change is made in the rate of the additional tax on sales, and in the amount of sales in excess of which the additional tax is to be assessed. If a person commences business as a liquor-dealer in August, he would be liable to the special tax appropriate to the unexpired portion of the year, or three-fourths of $100, and this would cover the sale of three-fourths of $35,000 or $18,750, which, when exceeded, he must begin to make separate returns and pay the additional rates required under the old law.

A wholesale liquor dealer who paid the special tax of $100 at the commencement of the year should be charged for sales made prior to July 20 at the old rates, and for those made afterwards at the new.

This end will be reached by exempting him from the monthly tax, until his sales made after July 20 shall have reached half that amount which he might have sold had there been no change in the law. Thus, if he had sold $30,000 before the change, he may sell $10,000 afterwards; if he had sold $40,000 before, he may sell $5000 after the change.

Manufacturers of stills will be assessed *pro rata* for the unexpired portion of the year, *i. e.* 7-9 of $50,000, or $38·89. If, moreover, he has already paid a special tax of $10 as a manufacturer, he will be entitled to a deduction of 7-9 of $10, or $7·77, making the amount for which he is to be assessed $31·12. In addition to this, he is liable to a tax of $20 for each still, and $20 for each worm made by him for distilling. If, however, he manufactures other articles besides stills or worms, he is not entitled to any deduction on account of the special tax paid as a manufacturer.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars are to pay twenty-five dollars, and in addition two dollars for every thousand dollars in excess of ten thousand dollars. If in business on July 20, they will be assessed seven-ninths of twenty-five dollars, and when their sales exceed seven-ninths of ten thousand dollars, they will become subject to the additional tax of two dollars per thousand. Dealers commencing business subsequent to that time will be assessed a pro-rata proportion of twenty-five dollars, counting from the first day of the month in which they commenced business; and the tax of two dollars will attach when their sales shall exceed the same *pro rata* proportion of ten thousand dollars. Wholesale dealers, tobacconists, manufacturers of cigars, and manufacturers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco, must pay the special tax of dealers in leaf tobacco, in addition to their own special taxes.

Every person whose business it is to sell manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and where his annual sales exceed one hundred dollars, and do not exceed one thousand dollars, must pay five dollars, and two dollars in addition for each thousand dollars in excess of one thousand.

Any retail dealer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer or keeper of a hotel or eating-house, who sells tobacco, snuff, or cigars, must pay, in addition to his special tax as such, the tax as a dealer in tobacco. The assessment for the unexpired portion of the year will be made in accordance with the principles before stated.

Manufacturers of tobacco are required to pay a special tax of ten dollars. If they manufacture cigars, they must pay a special tax as such in addition. If they have already been assessed a special tax as tobacconists, they will not be re-assessed as manufacturers of tobacco.

In addition to the special tax of ten dollars, a tobacco manufacturer, where the amount of the penal sum of his bond exceeds five thousand dollars, is liable to a tax of two dollars for each thousand dollars of the penal sum in excess of five thousand dollars. In making this assessment assessors will estimate the amount of tax which would be due for a full year, and when the assessment is to date from the time of the passage of the act, assess the manufacturer seven-ninths of that amount. And when he commences business subsequent to the month of July the *pro rata* proportion of such amount for the unexpired portion of the year, dating from the first day of the month in which he so commences business. Manufacturers of tobacco are not required to pay special tax as dealers in tobacco for selling the products of their own manufactures.

Manufacturers of cigars are required to pay ten dollars when their annual sales do not exceed five thousand dollars, and in addition two dollars for each thousand in excess of five thousand. Those who have already paid tax as tobacconists, and do not manufacture tobacco, will not be required to pay special tax as cigar manufacturers. If, however, he continues to manufacture tobacco, he must be assessed as a cigar manufacturer. In such cases he will be assessed for the ratable proportion of two dollars. The tax of two dollars per thousand will be upon the excess of the *pro rata* proportion of five thousand dollars. Distillers, compounders, and manufacturers of stills—tobacco and cigars are not subject to the tax on sales imposed by section 4, act of March 31, 1868.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Governor to Control the Militia—The Conservatives to Withdraw from the Political Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—In the House a bill has been submitted by the Military Committee, giving Governor Brownlow absolute power to arm and equip as many regiments as he pleased. The bill is certain to pass, and it is equally certain that the regiments will be in part made up of negroes. Hundreds of the latter are now arriving here waiting for a chance to be mustered in, while a number of whites are busy trying to secure positions as officers.

Petitions are pouring in by the dozen earnestly imploring the Legislature not to call out the militia. It is not improbable that the conservatives in the State will entirely withdraw from the canvass.

If a decision is arrived at that the canvass will go on with the militia in the field, it will be an impossibility to prevent riot and bloodshed. There is a division of sentiment in the Democratic ranks as to what course to pursue.

A rumor having gained considerable currency, that a number of persons were banded together to burn the city, some of the prominent citizens met yesterday to make an investigation. Nothing could be discovered to implicate any one except a half-witted white man who had been threatening terrible vengeance against the city.

The *Press* and *Times* yesterday morning contained details of terrible outrages in Williamson county, by the Ku-Klux, on a lot of negroes, wherein one was shot dead and a number badly wounded. The Grand Jury of the county made an investigation to-day, in which it was found that the story was false.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 8—A. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for money, and 93⅞ for account. United States 5 20s, 71⅝; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 38¼.

FRANKFORT, August 8.—U. S. 5 20s, 75.

LIVERPOOL, August 8—A. M.—Cotton opens firmer, but unchanged from yesterday. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Barley declined to 5s. Other quotations are unchanged.

LONDON, August 8.—Linseed cakes are steady.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Movements of General Monagas—Blockade of Laguayra.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 8.—From Caraccas we have advices to July 22.

General Monagas, with four thousand troops, is at Valencia preparing to advance upon Puerto Cabello. General Bruzual is gone to Maracaibo, which place had not engaged in the late revolutionary movements. A little steamer in the interest of Marshal Falcon has attempted to blockade the port of Laguayra, but her attempt has all the appearance of a sham. All the sales and contracts made by General Bruzual have been annulled, especially those relating to steamers. Government has conceded to foreign vessels the privilege of engaging in the coasting trade until the 1st of January, 1869.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Heavy Failures—A Merchant Absconds with $50,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Among the papers read before the Scientific Association yesterday was an abstract of the Geological Evidences of Man's Antiquity in the United States, by Colonel Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio.

General Grant passed through this city, *en route* for his home at Galena, where he will have a reception to-night.

It is reported that Randolph & Dewitt, commission merchants, and M. B. Breck, in the crockery trade, have failed, and that F. Brown, commission merchant, has absconded with $50,000 not his own.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Political Affairs in Missouri.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The Democratic Convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday. They call their ticket a strong one. The Radicals claim that it is weak, and easily beaten by at least 15,000 majority. Not much of a fight will be made on negro suffrage. The Germans refuse to vote for it, and it will probably be defeated in the State and county.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Baez's Troops Deserting Rapidly.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—At St. Domingo city general alarm was prevalent owing to the progress made by the revolution. The troops were deserting in large bodies. The Governor of the Seybo district has sent to the capital for reinforcements, but the troops detailed to aid him refused to embark. The detachment ordered to Azua deserted *en masse*, leaving only the officers to support the cause of President Baez.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Reading, 91⅝; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 58⅜; Cleveland and Toledo 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅝; Michigan Central, 119¼; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 130¾; Illinois Central, 153⅛; Cumberland preferred, 180; Virginia 6s, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 98⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 112¾; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 109¾. Gold, 147½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 8, 1868.

Money continues easy of access at 4@6 per cent. on call, with large sums seeking investment at these figures. Capital, in fact, is in a quandary what to do with itself. It prefers to be earning something, rather than to lay idle, but if customers will not come there can be no gain made. In fact, in this country, everything dependent upon business is in an unnatural condition, in consequence of the uncertainty which attends the future. Until the Presidential election is over, no one who desires to be governed by prudence will undertake any considerable enterprise. There is no such thing just now as discounting for the future. Nobody desires to borrow without clearly understanding how he will be able to pay, and until the political situation is settled, affecting the future. So too, industry is half paralyzed. It works from hand to mouth. It keeps on hand no large stocks. Hence, it can much easier demand good prices for what it has on hand. The laborer must have great wages to keep up with the consequences of inflation of prices. The consumer furnishes him with the means. But capital is worse off than all, because it has to meet high prices without high profits to cheer up its spirits. Indeed, capital without employment, subject to be drawn upon for the daily needs of life, diminishes rather than increases, and is in the unpleasant condition of the horse who is figuratively said to 'eat off his own head."

The Stock Market was very dull to-day, without much change from yesterday's quotations, but at the close it was apparent that the "bear" influence was in the ascendancy. Government loans were quiet but closed steady at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 115¼@116¼; coupons, 1881, 115¾@116; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾@110; Five-twenties, coupons 1862, 114¼@114¾; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110¾@111; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼@112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 108¾@108¾; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 108¾@109; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 108¾@109; Ten-forties, registered, 106@106½; Ten-forties, coupons, 109@109¼.

State loans were inactive. City loans were firm at 100 for the old, and 103½ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was weak at a decline of ½, closing at 45½@46; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 126¾, no change; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 33¾, no change. 55¾ was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 49 for Northern Central Railroad; and 33 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal stocks were dull and weak. Lehigh Navigation closed at 20⅞@21, a decline of ¼; 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation; 14¼ for Susquehanna; and 71 for Morris Canal preferred.

In Bank shares not a single transaction was reported; and there were but few offered.

Passenger railway shares were quiet; 52 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Green and Coates; 24 for Girard College; and 10 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 Pa 6s, 3 series	104⅜	1 sh Penna R	53⅝
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	91⅞	21 do	rec. 52⅝
$1000 W Jersey 6s	92	5 sh Leh Nav	21⅝
$1000 do	92	205 sh Read R	1⅝. 45⅞
$2500 Leh 6s gold	88⅛	50 do	b30. 46
$1000 C & Am 6s '83	85⅜	12 do	46
15 sh C & Am	126⅜	100 do	⅝wn. 45⅞
20 do	126⅜	100 do	s10d'twn 45⅞
200 sh Cata Pf	s60wn. 33⅜		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	147⅛	11·51 "	147⅛
10 "	147⅛	12·10 P. M.	147⅛
10·07 "	147⅛	12·19 "	147⅛
10·26 "	147⅛	12 35 "	147⅛
10·59 "	147⅛	12·40 "	147⅛
11·19 "	148⅛	12 43 "	147
11·40 "	148⅛	12·45 "	147⅛
11·42 "	147⅛		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅞@110; 3 days, 110@110⅛. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13⅜@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅝@116; old 5-20s, 114½@114⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅞@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 108⅝@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅝@109¼; 10-40s, 109¼@109⅝. Gold, 147⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅛@115⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114⅝; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅝; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅜@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102½@102⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅝; do. 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1864, 110⅛@110¼; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅝@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109 @109¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do., September, 1865, 118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅞. Gold, 147½@147⅝. Silver, 139@141.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130⅞	Pitts, F. W. and Chi.	
N. Y. and E. R.	59	R. R.	109
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Western U. Tel.	34¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	Clev. & Toledo RR.	102
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅛	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Adams Express Co	52¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅞	U. S. Express Co.	45⅛
Toledo & Wabash	51	Tennessee 6s new	62
Pacific M. S. Co.	102¾	Gold	148⅛

Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.—The Flour market continues dull, but there is a slightly improved demand for home consumption, and 1000 bbls. were taken at $7·25@8 25 for superfine, $8 25@9 25 for extras, $9@11 25 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9·50 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels new Delaware and Indiana red at $2 50@2·60, the latter rate for choice. Rye sold at $1·80 for old Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady request at full prices. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed at $1 25@1·26. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 92c., and Delaware at 93c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is scarce and in good request. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Whisky is unchanged. An invoice of 200 bbls. Western tax paid was received here to-day over the Pennsylvania Railroad, consigned to Messrs. Mackey, Beatty & Hay, the first lot of duty-paid received here for several years past. This shows conclusively that the reduction of the tax will drive the "contraband" article out of the market.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr Kate C. Rich, Miller, Salem, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Newbern, N. C., Henry Croskey & Son.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Van Dusen & Bro.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Greenport, do.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, Providence, do.
Schr S. Purves, Jones, Bristol, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, 11 days from Cay Frances, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr J. R. Clayton, Clayton, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Lashbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Franconia, Leavitt, 7 days from Saco, with ice to captain.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Mary H. Read, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Savin, from Cambridge.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, from Providence.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Expounder, Whitmore, from Liverpool June 27 for Boston, went ashore yesterday near Newcomb's Hollow, off Wellfleet, and became almost a total wreck. The crew were all saved. She has on board a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise. The Expounder was a good ship of 1034 tons register, built at Charlestown in 1854, and was owned in Boston by J. Henry Sears and others. The insurance is divided among different offices. The Delaware Mutual, Philadelphia, has $16 000 on the ship and $700 on the

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Lost Cause Regained.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The Democratic party is once again under its old leaders. People who now vote its ticket must stand under the banner of Semmes, Hampton, Toombs, Vance, and Vallandigham. The figure-head is Seymour, but the helmsman is Jefferson Davis.

The *World* has been shoved aside from its position of leadership. That journal has not sufficient audacity of opinion or courage of statement to please the temper of the fire-eating Southerners, who now, as of old, are uppermost and controlling. The *World* either refrains from publishing the speeches of its Southern masters, or else, if it alludes to them at all, it so ices their fire as to incur complaint of ill-treatment from their authors. Thus the Danville *Register*, of Kentucky, murmurs that the *World* misrepresents Wade Hampton.

"Hampton," says the *Register*, "demands that the people of the South should all vote, whether recognized by Congress as reconstructed through the farce now going on, or not; and that he demanded further that, if by these States so voting Seymour and Blair shall receive a majority of the white votes, they shall be installed in power 'in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.'"

The *World* dares not utter such sentiments in New York, for fear of losing the State next November.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, said at Richmond:—

"What the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."

The *World* has not the pluck to repeat these words, lest it should push respectable Democrats into the Republican party.

Governor Wise, in his latest speech at Richmond, indignantly denounced the first resolution of the Democratic platform which characterizes secession as dead, and insisted that "secession was more alive than ever." The *World* lacks the nerve to say as brave a thing as that.

The Democratic journals of Louisville mention that, at the ratification meeting in that city, "portraits of Jeff. Davis, Lee, and Stonewall Jackson were suspended over the platform, and afterward carried in a torchlight procession; and that the Stars and Stripes were nowhere to be seen." The *World* is too much of a time-server to recommend such proceedings in New York.

Semmes said in Mobile:—

"I drew my sword against the old flag—the old flag which no longer represented these principles; it was not the flag of 1776 against which I drew my sword, but the flag which had become a 'flaunting lie,' so called by prominent politicians of the North. But now, in spite of the efforts of those politicians, who endeavored to strangle the old Democratic party, by erecting in its stead a new conservative party—a sort of conglomerated party—which was to comprise politicians of every shade of opinion, the grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has indulged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality; and I have come here to-night from the country to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of Seymour and Blair."

The *World* is of too thin a blood to maintain that the flag which conquered the Rebellion was not the ancient and time honored flag of the country.

Benjamin H. Hill, at Atlanta, proposed a public burning of the reconstruction acts, indulging himself in the following strain:—

"When liberty shall return, when the law shall be again respected, and good men shall be again our rulers, we must gather all the journals, and constitutions, and enactments of every character, of the conventions and assemblies thus forced upon us by force, and fraud, and usurpation, and catching a fire from heaven, burn them up forever! And right here, my countrymen, I want you to understand that I am a candidate but for one office on earth. (Several voices: 'Name it, and you shall have it.') When the glorious day shall come, and the free women, and the free men, and the proud youth of Georgia shall gather together to fire the miserable, hideous record of infamy, let the office be mine to kindle the flames. (Tremendous cheers, lasting several minutes.)"

The *World* knows that, if it were to print half a dozen editorials in this vein, it might as well give up New York State without a struggle.

Here then is one of the striking signs of the times. The Democratic leaders are going forward so fast that the *World* cannot keep pace with them; the Democratic policy is becoming so revolutionary that the *World* trembles at committing itself to it; and the Democratic orators are so fiery that the *World* cannot afford to print their speeches. What is the consequence? The *World* pouts, sucks its thumb, and goes sullenly to the foot of the class; while Brick Pomeroy marches to the head of the Democratic press of the country.

Gallantly have the Rebels captured the Democratic party. The South, not the North, animated the Tammany Convention. The South, not the North, dictated the one essential feature of the platform. The author of its chief plank was none other than Wade Hampton. He says:—

"When the resolution offered by the Senator from Maryland, which declared that the rights of suffrage belonged to the political powers of a State, were being considered, I begged to add a few simple words. They agreed; and I took the resolutions, which you will find embodied in the platform, and added to them, 'and we declare that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.' (Cheers.) That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that, when they had declared that these acts were 'unconstitutional, revolutionary and void,' I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant, and apply the remedy in their own good time."

When one of the most notorious Rebels of the South—one of the hottest bloods of South Carolina—can come to Tammany Hall, and with his own pen write nullification upon the laws of the United States; when a butcher like General Forrest can rise, and, amid great applause, name the most available of filibusters to be the Democratic nominee for Vice-President; when the *World* is compelled to scrape its unwilling strings in a second-fiddling to Brick Pomeroy; when the La Crosse *Democrat* is imported into New York city to be the visible and satanic head of the National Democratic press—when all this can be successfully and brilliantly accomplished, it is lamentably true that "the Lost Cause is regained," and that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."

It has become as plain as a pikestaff that the war Democrats of three or four years ago have no longer any control over the Democratic party; that Northern Democratic journals—except of the Brick Pomeroy school—no longer influence the policy of a party whose leaders now reside altogether in the Rebel States; and that the Democracy of the whole country are now under the active management of Jefferson Davis' favorite lieutenants.

Accordingly, the Seymour party is a worse enemy to the country in 1868 than it was in 1864. For then it existed only in the North, and was controlled by Northern Copperheads; but now it exists throughout the country, and is controlled by Southern Rebels. Its uniform is Confederate gray, its spirit is treason, and its purpose is revolution.

Down with its Black Flag!

The Real Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"This is the real and only question," says Frank Blair. "It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else."

Frank was entirely right—this is the real and only question; this does embrace everything else. Shall the Constitutional Amendment, now solemnly incorporated in the foundation of all our law, remain? For this amendment is the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The subsequent measures were adopted in order to secure the success of the amendment; and now that the amendment has become a part of the Constitution, and is so proclaimed by the Secretary of State, the military bills are of no further effect; they pass out of existence. Military rule at the South, in all the States which have adopted the amendment, is at an end. It was never intended to be more than temporary, and its aim having been accomplished, it ceased.

The real issue now before the people, that which they must decide at the next Presidential election, is—shall the fourteenth amendment stand as a part of the fundamental law of the land? Let us see what this means.

The first section of the amendment fixes the status of the negro, a matter which is as necessary for the enforcement of the legal rights of the white man as of the black. Under the Dred Scott decision, the Constitution was held to confer no rights of citizenship upon negroes; and, so far as individuals are concerned, the judicial power of the United States extends only to cases affecting *citizens* or foreigners. A negro, therefore, could be a party to no suit brought in a United States court. If a colored man committed a tort, held property unjustly, or infringed on the rights of a citizen in another State, he could not be sued nor made amenable to United States law. It is as important, therefore, to whites as to blacks that the first section of the amendment should be undisturbed.

The second section secures the right of white men, North and South, to equal representation. Before the war, representation was apportioned according to the whole number of free persons, with the addition of three-fifths of "all others"—the "others" being slaves. The Representatives, however, were all white; so that every white man living in a slave State had three-fifths of a vote more than any citizen in a free State. When slavery was abolished these three-fifths existed no longer; and the entire black population, still not voting, was added to that, according to which representation was to be apportioned. The white population was thus allowed to represent not only itself, but the four millions of blacks; thus really gaining by the crime of treason. A man at the South, fresh from Rebellion, had what amounted to double the vote of a loyal man at the North. The second section of the amendment simply provides that representation shall be equalized; that only those who vote shall be represented, and leaves it for each State to say who shall vote. It secures that the vote of a man in the Rebel States shall be worth no more than the vote of a citizen in one of the loyal States. Not a very harsh punishment, that, to inflict on those who had carried on the bloodiest Rebellion in history—that they should have no more rights than their victors in the Government which they had striven to overturn. Yet this is what the Seymour Democracy and their Rebel allies fight hardest against. They cannot consent to place the Rebels on a political level with the loyal men of the North.

The Rebels claim, and the Seymour Democrats claim, that they want a white man's government; they, who want to base a government on black representation. The second section of the Fourteenth Amendment provides the nearest approach to a white man's government that this country has ever seen. It provides that black men who do not vote shall not be represented. The Rebels and their Northern allies claim that the blacks shall be represented, but that Rebels shall represent them, and, more than that, vote for them. That is the kind of white man's government the Democracy is clamoring for—one in which, by virtue of a non-voting population, the whites of the South shall have twice the political power of the whites of the North. That is what Frank Blair calls the "real and only question." Loyal men, are you willing to give this power to traitors—to Wade Hampton, and Forrest, and their allies?

The third section secures the punishment of the officials who violated their oaths to this Government; it punishes treason in the only legal way now possible. For when a whole community shares with its leaders in crime, it is idle to talk of punishing those leaders by a trial by jury. The jury in such a population share the guilt of those whom they try, and the experience of the last three and a half years has shown that no jury can be found in any Southern State to convict a man of treason on account of acts done in the late Rebellion. The jury violate their oaths as readily as the leaders whom they are to try. But this section makes the punishment of treason part of the fundamental law of the land, and vindicates the offended majesty of the Government by inserting in its very Constitution the inability of the greatest criminals to hold office under that Government. Again, a slight punishment, where other nations would have taken life and property. But these men insolently maintain that they must not be excluded from a prominent share in the very Government against which they rebelled. They will not only not be governed by us, who subdued them, but they must govern us, and accomplish in peace what they failed to do in war.

The fourth section secures the payment of the national debt and of the national obligations to wounded soldiers, as well as to the families of those who laid down their lives for our salvation; and it forever provides against the assumption by the nation of any debt incurred in the attempt to destroy its own existence. This, too, forsooth, is too harsh a penalty to impose on beaten Rebels; they cannot endure that the country they detest should pay its debt to the soldiers whom they maimed? that it should fulfil the obligations which they compelled it to assume. They declare that the Government shall either forfeit its own honor or assume the debt undertaken to destroy its own existence; nay, reward with pensions the men who fought against the nation's life. The nation that consents to this deserves not to exist. Yet this is what the Rebels and the Seymour Democrats claim. This is one of the "large and comprehensive results" which Frank Blair speaks of as "embraced in the "issue" on which he "wishes to stand." But more than this: the fourth section provides against payment for the emancipation of slaves. One would suppose that the nation had already paid dearly enough in the blood and treasure expended during the war, without refunding to the traitors who fought us the pecuniary value of the friends whom we set free. Yet this provision was rejected in every Southern State.

The entire amendment was rejected wherever the Seymour Democrats or their Rebel friends were in power; and even in States where it had once been accepted and they afterwards obtained a temporary ascendancy, they instantly revoked the acceptance. To-day, if they had the power, they would revoke it in the Legislature of every State in the Union, throwing us back exactly where we were before the close of the war. For the Seymour men stand now exactly where they stood in 1864; the two conventions were animated by the same spirit; they would have compromised then on exactly the same terms which they stickle for to-day. The nation rejected these terms then, in the midst of the struggle, and while the result was uncertain and seemed far off. Will it accept them now that the struggle is over and victory achieved?

Blair says "Yes," and tells how he will "trample into dust" the Constitutional amendment. He admits that by the accession of twenty loyal Senators and fifty loyal Congressmen from the reconstructed States "a Democratic President, even if elected, will be powerless by law;" but Seymour is "to declare the Reconstruction acts null and void;" "to disperse the State Governments;" and allow the Rebels to "organize their own government and elect their own Senators and Representatives." He is "to compel the army to undo its work," "when it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit." Doubtless, the Rebels would like "to compel the army to undo its work," from Belmont to Appomattox. The real and only question is, whether the Union people of the land are also willing. In November we shall see.

Revolutionary Future with the Democrats—Seymour's Denial.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Seymour has accepted the Democratic nomination again by a formal letter. His letter was scarcely necessary, as he accepted the nomination personally before; but it may be that as he declined it a great many times he intends to accept an equal number. An unnecessary letter would be a foolish thing from almost any other candidate; but Governor Seymour is one of the few who may be safely trusted with pens and paper, for his thoughts are so attenuated, so vague, dim, and impalpable by the time they are written down, that acres of them would not furnish a sentence that could be used with effect either for or against him. If Seymour's letter faithfully presents the operations of his brain, that must be the least positive and effective organ that was ever encased in the cranium of a man of respectable position.

There is but one point in his letter that touches an important fact of the present canvass. Mr. Seymour has evidently seen the harm that the Southern fire-eaters have done to the Democracy. He has felt that their revolutionary declarations were alarming the people, and, in view of this, frightened for the cause, he ventures some sentences intended to reassure us. And what is the reassurance he gives? He only tells us that revolution cannot follow a Democratic victory, merely because the Democracy cannot get all the power of the nation into their hands at one election. "The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes." There is to be no revolution, therefore, because the Senate stands in the way. Not that Wade Hampton, Toombs, and the rest are wrong in reviving the old anti-war style of Southern harangue; not that the Democratic leaders North and South do not pant to tear up and destroy the whole present organization and retrace the steps we have taken towards peace; but merely that the Democrats can at most elect only a President and House of Representatives, and with these can do so little harm that the people need not be pushed by fear of the result to act against them. This is the best reason the distinguished gentleman has to give in favor of his party. This looks very much as if the Democratic trainers, frightened at the way Northern sentiment takes recen. Democratic speeches, had put Seymour to correct all that by some smooth sentences in his letter, expecting confidently that he could erase from the public mind all the impression made by the Southern fire-eaters. But this is the most blundering correction we ever saw.

From the candidate's own utterance, therefore, we are assured that the limit to the democratic disposition to make "sudden and violent changes" will be the power that party possesses. We know what that limit is; for we have lamentable experience that a party possessing two branches of the Government will not be stayed in its extravagance by the opposition to the third branch. The Democrats, if the case arise, will find a way to do without the Senate, as the Republicans found a way to practically thrust the President aside. The people, therefore, must not rely upon the Senate in venturing to trust the Democrats for a change. They mean nothing less than an absolute change of everything that a party can lay hands on, and a change conceived in the most violent and anti-national spirit; and the lame denial of their candidate strengthens the evidence of this. Bad enough these past years with the radical faction, we should fare infinitely worse in the hands of the Democratic faction, and our only chance is the election of Grant, and the hope that he will put down all the factions and give a grand assertion of the law.

General Grant's Capacity as a Soldier.

From the N. Y. World.

The communication on this subject which we publish is from a source which, if we were at liberty to state it, would command universal attention. It is from an officer of name and standing, who served with distinction throughout the war; an officer who led important corps in nearly all the great battles fought in the East; who served under Grant during the last memorable year of the war; who was high enough in the military counsels to be cognizant of all the plans (such as they were) of the Commander, and who writes not only with a full knowledge of the facts, but with the judgment, experience, and authority requisite in a military critic. Readers of this communication will at once perceive that it is from a man of ability, and when they have proceeded to the end, they will find that the clearness of his statements have made upon them an impression which is likely to be permanent. A scientific soldier, if he be not a pedant in his profession, is the most intelligent expositor of military movements for a non-military reader. Civilians who have a connoisseurship in such matters are too fond of displaying their acquaintance with military language, and too apt to give undue prominence to the mere husks and accessories of the movements they describe. But a soldier, who has a clear perception of the hinges on which military events turn, easily strips a subject of unimportant surroundings, and conveys a distinct view of its main outlines. Such a writer is the author of the communication to which we invite attention.

Of what importance, it may be asked, is it to the voters of the United States whether General Grant is a consummate soldier or not? Very little, we confess, if the voters have no other object than to choose a capable President. We do not expect another war; and if we did General Grant would be more certain to conduct it if he retained his present office than if elected President. General Grant has been nominated for the Presidency for no other reason than his reputation as a soldier. Blot out his military career, and the idea of making him President would be ridiculous. As military talents are not needed in that office, Grant is to be elected, if at all, as a mark of gratitude for his soldiership. A just estimate of his services is therefore proper as a means of determining whether he has not already been sufficiently rewarded.

The propriety of such an estimate may be defended on other grounds. There is no necessary incompatibility between great military and great civil capacity. A mind which is great and original in war, might carry the same force of conception, the same inventiveness and fertility into civil affairs. But when it is proved of a soldier that his intellect is narrow and barren in his own profession, there is no reason to expect that it will be comprehensive and fruitful in any other. The clear and able production to which we call attention demonstrates that when Grant was at his ripest—that is, in his campaign against Richmond—he had no military foresight and was destitute of any consistent plan. When, before he crossed the Rapidan, General Meade advised him to manœuvre for position, he said he never manœuvred for position, but sought to fight the enemy wherever he could find him. The consequence was, the foolish, needless, wholesale squandering of life in the Virginia Wilderness. After that, Meade found that Grant was very willing to manœuvre for position. After crossing the Rapidan, the first thing he did was to march his army to the very place where Lee would most wish to have it, and where he dealt upon it terrible slaughter with small loss to himself. Giving Lee that great advantage testified a total lack of foresight, and a criminal contempt for the whole science of war. If the two armies had been at all equal, Grant would never have recovered from that staggering blow. He sent his famous telegram saying that he would fight it out on that line if it took all summer, and then changed his line the very next day. That whole campaign was of a piece with its beginning; it was a campaign in which abundance of men made up for poverty of resources in the General. Lee baffled him for a whole year, and evacuated Richmond at last only because Sherman was advancing upon his rear with ability to cut off his slender supplies. Our correspondent shows that Sherman's march formed no part of the original plan of campaign against Richmond. That march was never thought of until after the capture of Atlanta. That it was no part of the plan of the campaign is not only proved by this decisive fact, but also by Grant's expectation, when he crossed the Rapidan, that he would make a short campaign. His vaunt that he would fight it out on that line if it took all summer testifies against him. It proves he did not expect his campaign to extend far into the summer. But it consumed the whole summer, the whole autumn, the whole winter, and nearly the whole of the ensuing spring. Lee could have held him at bay as much longer, and twice as much longer, had it not been for Sherman's approach from the South; a thing manifestly not in contemplation when the campaign was planned. President Lincoln became first impatient, then discouraged. He went in person to attend the Hampton Roads conference with the Rebels, and offered them more liberal terms than either party afterwards thought it prudent to acknowledge.

Grant began that campaign without any plan at all, other than to overpower the Rebels by superior numbers and wear them out by incessant attacks. When they at last checkmated him and brought him to a stand, so that he could no longer pursue even this rude and brainless strategy, his army lay six months in inglorious impotence, until the vigor and enterprise of Sherman enabled Grant to pass the deserted forts—a feat which required no generalship. The waste of life in that planless, blundering campaign was more than enormous—it was bewildering, appalling, tremendous!

A soldier so destitute of ideas and so incapable of foresight in his own profession, could not be expected to be very prolific or far-seeing as a statesman. We accordingly find that he is as dumb as an oyster, having as little to impart to his countrymen in this great crisis and conjuncture, as if the contents of his skull and of his abdomen had changed places. He is the first man ever nominated for the Presidency who avowed that he had no policy. The supremacy of ideas, the power of political principles, the statesman-like forecast which adapts present measures to future exigencies, the moral and political forces which carry a nation forward towards a calculable destiny—these are things which make no figure in the mind of General Grant; they enter not into the substance of his thoughts. Is such a man fit for President in times like these which are upon us?

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 12 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.
The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing the bathing, the delightful medicated Mineral Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.
Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat, foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER, Proprietor of Stages.
7 23 wt4w

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.
The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.
Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable
Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Naylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.
Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.
JOHN McINTOSH, Proprietor.
7 31 12t*

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."
NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.
Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

MILLINERY.
MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,
Has a large assortment of
MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 1 6]

PAINTED PHOTOS.
A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 4 6]

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.
Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11] 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents. Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 3 1y9

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 15mthb[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTEENS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18 1

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 22

Two Poems by Christina Rosetti.

I. A SMILE AND A SIGH.

A smile because the nights are short!
And every morning brings such pleasure
Of sweet love making, harmless sport;
Love, that makes and finds its treasure;
Love, treasure without measure.

A sigh because the days are long!
Long, long these days that pass in sighing.
A burden saddens every song;
While time lags who should be flying,
We live who would be dying.

II. DEAD HOPE.

Hope, new born one pleasant morn,
Died at even;
Hope dead lives never more,
No, not in heaven.

If this shroud were but a cloud,
To weep itself away;
Or were he buried underground
To sprout some day!
But dead and gone is dead and gone,
Vainly wept upon.

Naught we place above his face
To mark the spot.
But it shows a barren place
In our lot.
Hope has birth no more on earth,
Morn or even;
Hope dead lives nevermore,
No, not in heaven!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

OPENING OF THE CHESTER WATER WORKS.—The water works built at Chester City by Mr. Isaac L. Cassin, formerly Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works, have been completed, and yesterday the Councils of that city celebrated the event by a banquet at the Delaware House, to which Mr. Lyttleton and several other members of the Philadelphia Councils were invited. Previous to the dinner the members of Councils and invited guests visited the engine-house, reservoir, and other points of interest. The engine-house is in the South Ward, the newest part of the city, and the water is drawn from the Delaware through a twelve-inch main, 433 feet long. The reservoir is about one mile from the Works, and has an elevation of one hundred feet above high tide. It is connected with the pumps by a twelve-inch main. The reservoir is sufficiently elevated to supply the upper stories of the highest buildings in the city limits. About five miles of distributing mains, of 6, 8, and 10 inches, have already been laid, and water introduced into a number of buildings in various parts of the city. The Works proper cost about $75,000, and including real estate, $120,000. The expenditure has been met by bonds issued by the City of Chester, the property in the South Ward being pledged for the redemption of the same.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.—A meetinf of friends of the eight hour system was held last evening at the corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street. W. L. Lee was called to the chair, and William Odenat acted as secretary. The chairman thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He referred to the movement in favor of the eight hour law, and said that the time had come when much of the skilled labor of our cities had been left idle in consequence of the amount of stock manufactured. A series of resolutions were read, which had been adopted by the workingmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They referred to the act of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania fixing eight hours as a legal day's work. On motion, a committee of one from each shop represented was appointed to draft resolutions, to be presented to the shops, expressive of the object of the meeting. It was also agreed that two thousand circulars should be printed for the purpose of being circulated through the different shops. After some discussion in reference to the financial wants of the Association and the election of a treasurer, resulting in the selection of Mr. Alexander Long, the meeting adjourned.

FUNERAL OF ANOTHER VICTIM.—The funeral of the late Mr. Henry R. Trough, victim of the seaside disaster, took place yesterday afternoon, from his residence, No. 230 Washington avenue. It will be remembered that Mr. Trough was drowned at the same time Mr. Joseph T. Vankirk, Mr. Lewis Morwitz, and Mr. G. M. Ballou perished in the sea, but his body was not recovered until Wednesday last, and then it was washed ashore at Brigantine Beach. The funeral cortege yesterday numbered eighteen carriages, and was attended by the U. S. Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., Southwark Fire Company, and the Board of School Directors of the Second District, besides the relatives and friends of the deceased. Religious services were held at the house, by the Rev. Burton Kollock. Interment took place in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

A MEETING OF SALESMEN.—A meeting of travelling salesmen was held last evening at the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. The object of the meeting was to form an association of travelling salesmen, having for its object the perfection of such measures as would insure to all salesmen travelling on business a discount on their bills at the various hotels throughout the country, and also to obtain for the use of its members copies of all license laws in the different States. It was stated that letters had been received from a number of hotel proprietors, agreeing to make the proposed discount. Officers of the association were elected, and a permanent organization was effected.

A SEIZURE.—The British brig Eunice, Captain George E. Barker, arrived in this port laden with a cargo of guano. On yesterday she was seized by order of the Collector of the Port, for violation of act of Congress March 1, 1817, preventing foreign vessels from engaging in the coastwise trade. It seems the island of Sombrero has been declared, by Treasury circular, dated August 3, 1867, as appertaining to the United States. The cargo is consigned to Moro Phillips, and the penalty is forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

ACCIDENT.—A boy attempted to drive a pair of horses and a wagon across the track of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad at Hainesport yesterday morning, as a train was approaching. The locomotive struck the front part of the wagon, and knocked the horses one way and the wagon another. The boy was thrown under the wheels of the car and had one of his feet cut off.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The United States steamship Tallapoosa, from Washington for New York, with Secretary Welles and others on board, arrived at this port yesterday. The Tallapoosa damaged her boiler on Thursday, outside of Cape Henlopen, and was compelled to come to Philadelphia for repairs.

TO BE REGILDED.—During the entire day yesterday a gang of riggers was engaged in taking down the weather-vane and a large ball or globe that surmount the State House steepie, for the purpose of having the same regilded. The task was both a dangerous and a difficult one.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

Scenery on the Route.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says:—

The scenery along the route of the Union Pacific Railroad is greatly diversified. While much of the prairie land is of great sameness in its character and extremely monotonous, the mountain views are sublimely grand. Sometimes, for miles along the line, the ground is carpeted with sunflowers, anemones, convolvulus, larkspur, cactus, and thousands of other prairie flowers, the hues of which are more brilliant and gorgeous than the cultivated flowers of our Eastern gardens. As we approach the mountains the scenery becomes bolder. There are very few trees in sight from the road. Occasionally we catch glimpses of the Platte River, a broad, sinuous, silver stream, which lights up the landscape with wonderful effect. Anon we pass what is termed a dog town, inhabited by thousands of those pretty little creatures the prairie dogs. Up in the gorges of the hills, but at a great distance, we discover a few buffalo, but almost indistinct, so far off are they, quietly grazing. West of Laramie the sides of the mountains, for a long distance, are like the palisades on the Hudson River, and again they are terraced and bear a strong resemblance to well constructed earthworks. Here

"The rocks are rough, but down their slope
The silvery-footed antelope
As gracefully and gaily springs
As o'er the marbled court of kings."

Numbers of these graceful animals may be seen bounding along, some madly attempting to keep pace with the train. Some of the expert marksmen in the train drew a bead on them, but without success, and at the report of the arms they halt, look wildly around for a moment, and then away they go, scampering over the hills, and are lost to sight. At the summit one of the grandest mountain views I ever witnessed is presented. Away in the distance are the snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains, looking like molten silver in the rays of the sun, capped with light and fleecy clouds, The middle distance is charming in blue, grey, and purple perspectives, relieved occasionally with glimpses of deliciously green foliage, and here and there picturesquely grouped, the white tents of the workmen. The foreground is bold, rugged and rocky—the masses of rock piled up in the most fantastic shapes, and fissured with many a ravine or canon. The hills to the west of the mountain are similar in their character to those in the vicinity of Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps in Virginia, though not so profusely wooded. Eagles are seen sailing mystically around. The Dale Creek Canon is a frightful yet romantic-looking place, and would make an excellent scene for the Devil's Glen, in "Der Freyschutz." The beauty of these mountain views, like Cleopatra's person, "beggars all description." As no artist's pencil could do full justice to the majesty of the rocks and hills, the delicate tints which are so harmoniously blended, and the glorious sunrise and sunset, so no pen can succeed in adequately describing them. In attempting it I only learn how weak is humanity to attempt to reproduce nature. To be thoroughly enjoyed, these stupendous mountain views should be seen, and I am confident that when they become more thoroughly known they will be eagerly sought by the summer tourist and the lover of the picturesque. Much of the land along the line of the road is strongly impregnated with alkalis, and as a matter of course unfitted for use. A story is told of a person very thirsty who alighted from a stage to procure a drink. He was about quaffing it when the attention of the driver was attracted to him. "Don't drink that, Colonel," (every one is a colonel or an honorable on the plains, exclaimed the Jehu; "for it'll go through you like the ten commandments through a Sunday School."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

5 per cent. bonds	$221,568,400·00	
6 per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,800·00	
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,583,106,100·00	
		2,088,371,800·00

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

3 year compound interest notes	$21,614,890·00	
3 per cent. certificates	50,000,000·00	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	13,000,000·00	
		$84,604,890·00

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.

Three-year 7·30 notes due August 15, 1867, June, and July 15, 1868	$7,433,550·00	
Compound Interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 5, 1867, and May 15, 1868	6 013,910·07	
Texas Indemnity Bonds	256,000·00	
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,511·61	
Bonds, April 15 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	1 925,941·80	
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863	555 49·80	
Temporary Loan	746,520·00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	18,000 00—	$18,099,175·44

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States Notes	$356,021,073·00	
Fractional Currency	31,807,818·37	
Gold Certificates of Deposit	22,414,000·00	
		$410,802,891·37
Total debt		$2 601,378,756·81
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies		$32,210,000·00
Total debt		$2,633,588,756·81
Amount in Treasury, coin	$33 469,9 7 93	
" currency	26,644,358·21	
		$110,454 276·14
Debt (less amount in Treasury)		$2,523 534,480 67

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on August 1, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5 03 MOON RISES.....9 5;
SUN SETS.....7 07 HIGH WATER.....4 14

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, Barcelona, Merchant & Co.
Schr Glenagarry, Yates Gibraltar, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Jas. Voorhees, Cavalier, Braintree, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Early Bird, Rogers, Boston, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Vankirk, Boston, do.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Providence, do.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr D. Talbot, Packard, Salem, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, Newburyport, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington for New York, with Secretary Welles and others on board. The T. damaged her boiler on Thursday, outside Cape Henlopen, and was obliged to come to Philadelphia for repairs.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig D. B. Doane, Veazie, 38 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr Czar, Hammond, 4 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr J. W. Rumsey, Crammer, 9 days from Savannah, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Mary H. Stanton, Cordery, from Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to captain.
Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr James L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from New York.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Lynn.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence, at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, was passed 5th inst. lat. 32 30, long. 77 20.
Barque Thomas, Westerdyke, for Philadelphia, was loading at Cardenas 31st ult.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d ult. lat. 37 12, long. 12 46.
Brig Annie Bachelder, Steelman, at Charleston 6th inst., from New York.
Brig George S. Burnham, Simonton, was loading at Matanzas 31st ult., to sail for Philadelphia in 2 or 3 days—not as before reported.
Bark Laura, Windsor, from Cienfuegos for Boston, was spoken 23d ult. on the north side of Cuba, by the brig Grace Darling, at quarantine.
Brig Sportsman, Brown, at Matanzas 31st ult., for Philadelphia next day.
Schrs Mary Ella, Thomas; Catharine John, Cotter; and Percy, Mohlmann, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John N. B., 5th inst.
Schr Ald. Smith, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th inst.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, hence for Norwich, at New York 6th inst.
Schrs Wind, Warwick, hence for Somerset, and Elizabeth, Hosner, hence for Pawtucket, at New London 5th inst.
Schr C. H. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, Marshall, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Helen M. Baxter, hence for Boston, at New London 5th inst.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 5th inst.
Schrs War Eagle, Kelley, and West Dennis, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schrs S. R. Cady, Woods, and Wm. Capes, Baker, cleared at Boston 6th inst. for saco, to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs A. J. Dyer, Dyer, and Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence for Boston; and J. J. P. Robbeson, Harding, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported except brig Lilla; schrs Wild Hunter, E. Smith, Nellie Starr, M. S. Hathaway, Jacob Kienzle, Watchman, and Sarah Fish.
Schrs J. H. Ferry, Kelley, and Golden Eagle, Howes, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.
Schr J. Freeman, Gibbs, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst. for Marion, to load for Philadelphia.
The schooner laden with Cumberland coal, ashore at Block Island, proves to be the John H. French, Capt. Burgess, of and from Philadelphia for Pembroke, Me. She was got off on the 5th, with the assistance of the islanders, after throwing overboard a portion of her cargo of coal, and arrived at Newport on the 6th, leaking badly.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 8 15.8, J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK, AND GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY. MADLLES MORLACCHI, DIANI, LEAH, WENDEL, ALEXANDRENA, ALBERTENE, BARRETTA, AND PANZRIA. THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN, Introduced and arranged by M'LLE MORLACCHI. GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, BLACK CROOK FAMILY MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL. ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, EVERY SATURDAY, From 4 to 6 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [8 6 tuths3

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality,

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS,

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 19 GIRARD ROW.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 11 13

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA, MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 27

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 10th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Quince street, from Spruce street, southward about three hundred and eighty feet, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City, and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 6 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Pine street, from Seventh street eastward to the summit between Sixth and Seventh streets, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside the said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 6 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 12, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and (2·000) two thousand (2·000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAS. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid: provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
8 6 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Blanks must be had upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office. for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for the purchase of sixty AMBULANCES and seven hundred and thirty ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be," and bidders will give their Post Office address.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 6t Deputy Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin Belting. Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, GENERAL AGENT.

6 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s		$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881		134,400·00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes		52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		210,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)		125,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan		$ 51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)		20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans		18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		$270·00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		201,900·00
$1,101,400 ar.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679 20,	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made		219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company		43,334·36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies ($976·00; estimated value		3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	286·52	
		183,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1868.

The Fruit of Thirty Days' Thought.

THE letter of Mr. Seymour, which we published in a late edition on Wednesday, and on which we made some comments a few days since, being a carefully prepared document, is one to which popular attention cannot be too closely directed. To impress on the minds of the people its real object, we venture, even at the risk of repetition, to point out its two-fold purpose.

After devoting thirty days to meditation, if not to prayer, Mr. Horatio Seymour makes public a carefully prepared campaign document, showing the reasons why he should be elected President of the United States. Nominally the lengthy paper is a letter of acceptance, but as he had already accepted in person, and presided over the Convention which gave him the nomination, some people may think that it is rather superfluous. Under the guise of accepting he really endeavors to accomplish two objects. The one is to cover up the fearful blunder made by his colleague, General Blair, in his letter making a bid for the nomination. The other is to attack General Grant covertly, as he dare not do it openly. The first object is too palpable to be for a moment concealed. He has doubtless noticed the universal indignation and general alarm caused by the recent letter of the would-be Vice-President. He sees that it was a mistake to lay aside the mask so soon; that what would arouse great enthusiasm among the Rebels of Missouri would cause nothing but alarm among the people of the North, especially upon the conservative portion. He therefore snubs Blair by the following reassuring sentence:—

"The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. *The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations.* The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires."

Says Blair, *the only issue* is the overthrow of the reconstructed States, if needs be at the point of the bayonet. The election of a Democratic Executive would mean that and nothing more. Says Seymour, "the election of a Democratic Executive would not give to that party organization power to make sudden or violent changes." How can these two be reconciled? The one breathes forth fire and slaughter, the other peace and conservatism. There is but one way to account for these contradictions. The letter of the Presidential aspirant is intended for Northern conservatives. They are to be caught by its soft murmurs. The letter of the Vice-Presidential nominee is intended for Southern Rebels, and it requires severe tones of vengeance for them, and to him is allotted the task of doing the dangerous for their edification. But this two-faced Janus will never have its temple on our Capitol Hill.

The most evident object of this long letter is hardly more clear than the second point aimed at. General Grant, warned by the fatal lesson of Executive obstinacy, in his letter of acceptance stated that he would have no policy to oppose to the will of the people. Against this Mr. Seymour makes his attack. He says:—

"No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. *It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose.* On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power.

"No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities."

There is a wide difference, as Mr. Seymour knows full well, between bending to the declared wish of the people and being "floated on popular currents without a policy or a purpose." And when he so pointedly endeavors to put his opponent in a false position, he oversteps the limits which custom has always ordained to be the standard of propriety. The idle talk of the rights of minorities is pointless. *If Mr. Seymour is elected, we, the Republicans, will be the minority; and what rights of ours will receive his fostering care?* Now the Democracy are the minority, and we hear loud cries for their rights. Then we will be the minority, and they the majority, and the cries will have ceased.

"The Devil was sick,
The Devil a saint would be;
The Devil got well,
And the devil a saint was he."

The real effect of the letter is to falsify facts, and to woo over Republican votes. In no less than eight places do we find it asserted that the Republican leaders of wisdom and discretion are opposed to the policy of the party in regard to reconstruction. This is not true. The Senate, among its last acts, passed by a strictly party vote, anti-impeachers and all uniting together, the bill relative to the Electoral Colleges of the Southern States, and the House did exactly the same thing. On the subject of reconstruction the Republican party of every State stands a solid phalanx. With a consummate power of misrepresentation, Mr. Seymour fills his letter with just such falsehoods, and so glaring are they that instead of aiding him, his acceptance will do infinitely more good for the chances of Grant and Colfax than it will for those of the writer and his wild colleague.

Queen Victoria's Visit to the Continent.

IT IS announced that during Queen Victoria's visit to the Continent, the old custom of establishing a Council of Regency during the absence of the sovereign from his dominions will not be maintained. The duties of the Queen are so slight and unimportant that it is a matter of very little consequence where she resides, provided she can maintain telegraphic communication with London. She has been so thoroughly stripped of influence that nothing remains but the mere shadow of authority, and the British King or Queen of this era is of even less political consequence than the spiritual Emperor of Japan. The real Tycoon is the Prime Minister, and the only remnant of power left to the sovereign is the privilege of designating who shall attempt to form a new administration when Parliament evinces a firm determination to enforce a change of rulers and of policy. Even this power is very limited, for public opinion and the predominating sentiment of the House of Commons has a much greater share in determining who shall become premier than the private wishes of the Queen. She still retains the right, however, of discarding from her councils any politician who is personally offensive, and the knowledge of this fact has sufficient influence upon the aspiring men of the realm to make them anxious to avoid incurring the marked displeasure of their sovereign.

Democratic Statistics About the Politics of the Soldiers.

IN a report of a Democratic meeting at Portland, it is stated that the Secretary of the recent Democratic National Convention, Mr. E. O. Perrin, said:—

"According to the records of the War Department we had in round numbers 3 000 000 men in the army. Mr Lincoln received 1,800,000 votes, and these represent the strength of the Republican party. Where did the rest come from? Put down the figures I have given you, subtract one from the other and you will see how many Democrats went to war."

This is a free specimen of Democratic statistics. The speaker assumes that there were 3,000,000 different men in the army at one time, that this imposing martial array included all the persons who voted for Mr. Lincoln, but that there necessarily remained 1,200,000 soldiers of the Democratic faith! Any person of common sense who reflects for one moment will perceive that the entire argument is fallacious, and that a false application is given to every assertion made by the speaker. It is well known that many of the soldiers were young men who had neither voted at nor before the Presidential election of 1860. A very large proportion of the entire army was made up of this class, and this fact alone is sufficient to prove that it is impossible to ascertain the politics of the soldiers by the vote polled in the memorable Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell campaign. In the next place, of the 3,000,000 soldiers enrolled, the names of many persons were reported in different enlistments. We do not here refer to bounty-jumpers who may have figured under a hundred different names, but to *bona fide* enlistments. The call was for 75,000 soldiers for three months. When this term expired many of the same men re-enlisted. And there were an immense number of re-enlistments, not only among one year men, but among the veterans, who continued in the service after a three years' struggle, and among the volunteers who, acting in the first instance temporarily to repel invasion, subsequently enlisted for the war.

During the elections which were held in 1862, '63, and '64, while the war was progressing, the votes polled in the Northern States, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, was but little if any less than the vote of 1860, and if Mr. Perrin had remembered this circumstance he would have seen the folly of his Portland argument.

It is undeniable that a large number o patriotic Democrats went to the war, serving their country with praiseworthy zeal and courage. A large proportion of these patriots, however, when they became fully imbued with the conscience of the fight, resolved to act, and have acted ever since, with the Republican party. Generals Grant, Logan, Geary, Sickles, and hosts of others, are types of this patriotic class.

The fact remains that the Republicans unanimously sustained the vigorous prosecution of the war, while a large proportion of the Northern Democracy opposed it, some of them resorting to devices scarcely one degree less criminal than open treason.

How?

THE Democracy profess the most unbounded faith in their ability to elect Seymour, and by meeting together and cheering each other on are positively working themselves into the conviction that such a thing is possible. Of course, as to the state of the feelings of the opposition we have nothing to say; but lest certain of the unwary should be deluded and bet freely, as they have done for years past on every anticipated triumph, we would suggest to the gentlemen so busily engaged in the cheerful task of flinging around their money, that they think for a moment *how* this much desired end is to be accomplished. There are but three States on which they can assuredly count, Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky. Granting that they carry New York, giving them Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where is the vote to come from? They do not anticipate, even in their wildest moments, carrying Ohio or the other Western States. The East, except Connecticut, is hopelessly against them. Where, then, is the majority to come from? It is all very well to talk of having the ticket elected, but it would be well for those who blindly echo the chimes of the leaders to see how it is to be accomplished. It must be remembered that it is the policy of political managers to secure as much confidence among their followers as possible, and that acting on this principle they do not calculate to delude even their friends. As a rule, the people know quite as much about how an election is going to turn out as the Executive Committees. Everything is based on estimates, and these can be made up pretty nearly as well by the private in the ranks as the general. Remembering this fact, we urge the deluded Democrats not to follow their leaders blindly. And, in doing so, we are influenced by the purest charity and a Christian desire to save their pockets.

The Debt.

THE statement of the public debt for the 1st of August shows a number of facts which cannot but be of interest to the people. The total debt has decreased $10,164,809; but the amount of cash on hand has been reduced yet further; so that the amount standing against the United States less cash on hand, has increased $13,288,593. The debt itself at the present moment amounts to $2,601,378,756, while the grand total less cash on hand, leaves the handsome balance on the debit side of $2,523,534,480. These are figures merely, and convey only an approximate idea of what the debt reaches. None of us can imagine a hundred million, yet here we have something so fabulous as almost to require a new system of enumeration.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.—The Louisville *Journal* is nettled by the list of Union Generals who support Grant, as contrasted with the Rebel supporters of Seymour, and says:—"What sort of Republicanism is that which would honor Generals Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade Generals Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman No radical will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtues, or accomplishments to Thomas. Now, if this is a free government, why should discriminations be made in favor of one set of men as against another? When General Hampton was at the head of his legion, and General Forrest was in his saddle, they did not pretend to be citizens of the United States. They levied an honest and a vigorous war against the United States for the purpose of establishing not a monarchy or an empire, but a separate republic. They fought splendidly and skilfully. They achieved the homage of the whole world for valor and abilities. But they failed; and the failure implying a restoration of the Union. they surrendered and resumed their allegiance. To say that either might not enter the United States Senate the day after, is to say that republicanism is a dead letter."

A CHANCE FOR BLAIR.—"The appearance," says the New York *Times*, "of the name of Lynch (we don't know whether he is a white man or a black, a Spaniard or an American) among the revolutionary leaders in Hayti, suggests a passing wonder that some capable and determined white iron-clad bummer of the Walker type has not yet taken the trouble to make his appearance among these wretched barbarians and reduce them to order. Hayti is a country of the most marvellous resources, beauty, and attractiveness; yet its people are sinking lower every year for want of a strong government capable of keeping them from killing each other. It would be an easy thing for a good stout man, such as Frank Blair or John Morrissey, to thrash them into decency, with a little assistance." By all means let Blair have this chance. Morrissey has had his hand in such business already.

AGRICULTURE IN CHILL.—It appears that an agricultural exhibition will be opened in the capital of Chili on the 1st of April, 1869—the first event of the kind in the South American Republics. Chili has already imported machinery and agricultural implements of various descriptions to a large extent; and it is expected that the exhibition, by directing the attention of the people to the most recent improvements in the implements suitable to their wants, will cause a great increase in the demand for them, and tend to the rapid development of the resources of the country. The soil is extremely fertile; and the population being scanty in proportion to the extent of territory, all labor-saving materials are employed to the greatest advantage. Of late, very heavy shipments of wheat have been made from Chili of most superior quality, and the high prices obtained seem certain to increase the production.

TREMENDOUS!—The Louisville *Democrat* proclaims through its display head lines that "A Rattling, Rousing, Streaming, Golden, Glorious Democratic Triumph" has been gained in Kentucky, which illustrates "The Advantage of Consolidated, United, Staving, Old-fashioned, Unadulterated Democratic Principles." We suppose that the "unadulterated" article which made such "staving" havoc with the *Democrat's* types, as well as with the opposition ticket, was the famous old Kentucky Bourbon.

Ravages of the Cattle Fever.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—"The cattle plague still continues a topic of general discussion, and the operations at the stock yards are watched with absorbing interest. We are glad to be able to report that the disease has thus far been confined exclusively to the lot of affected cattle shipped to this place from Chicago, and that nearly all of those have either died, been killed by order of the meat inspector, *or shipped East.* Some of those which had been among the diseased lot, but were considered healthy, were shipped East yesterday. Sixty car loads in all were sent forward yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Eighteen car loads arrived from the West, and one hundred and eighty car loads still remain in the pens. But very few of the supposed affected animals are left, and as soon as the symptoms develop themselves the victim is knocked in the head. It is believed that in a day or two the yards will be entirely freed from the disease.

"At Chicago the disease has found its way into the Union stock yards, and several deaths have occurred. Some five thousand head of native cattle were in the pens, and some four thousand head of Texas cattle outside. Native cattle that mix with the Texas stock take the contagion and die." The Chicago *Post* says:—"We are informed that on one of the latter days of last week an indignation meeting of some five hundred citizens was held near Kankakee, in this State, where the disease is raging. A large number of Texas cattle are herded in that vicinity, and the owner was called to account, the people threatening to kill off all his stock if they were not immediately removed. The people were, however, pacified by his representing that it would do no good to remove them after the harm had been done, and promising to make good the loss of all the cattle which should die of the disease in that neighborhood."

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—

'We are credibly informed that a number of suits will be commenced immediately for damages, by persons who have lost cows recently, as is supposed by the bringing of Texas cattle into the American Bottom. On the 27th of February, 1867, the Legislature of Illinois passed an act fixing the penalty of not more than $1000 fine, and not more than one year's imprisonment in the county jail, or both fine and imprisonment, against any person who may bring into this State, or keep in their possession, in pasture or otherwise, any Texas or Cherokee cattle. The suits will, therefore, be brought against the cattle-drovers and the keepers of inclosures used for pasturage. We should have also added that the owners of the deceased cows are entitled to damages for their loss."

—Indiana dairies are at a stand still. The disease among the cows is spreading frightfully.

The Latest Disappearance.

A rumor gained currency yesterday afternoon that Mr. Samuel Strong, a member of the Open Board of Brokers and Chairman of the Arbitration Committee of that body, had absconded, leaving a deficit of about $60,000 in his bank account. Mr. Strong, who has ever been esteemed a responsible and reliable man, has not been at his office or attended the Board for three days past. His account at the Mechanics' Banking Association is said to have been overdrawn to about the amount above mentioned, and he was known to have made a heavy deposit at another bank. He is supposed to be still in this city, and his conduct in the matter is, to those who know him, inexplicable. It is said that the alleged deficiency will not be so great as rumored, some $24 000 having been recovered. His office, it is said, is now in possession of the Sheriff, and the Board of which he was a member have appointed a committee, who are now investigating the matter.—*N. Y. World of to day.*

Production of Copper.

The total value of the products of the mines worked since 1845, as estimated by Whitney in his "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and other reliable authorities, is given as nearly exact as possible in the following table, the mineral being reduced to ingot:—

From 1845 to '54. 7,642 tons
From 1855 to '57. 11,312 tons

	18 954 tons at	$500 per ton.	$9,477,000
1858	3,500 tons at	460 per ton..	1,610 000
1859	4 200 tons at	460 per ton..	1,932,000
1860	6,000 tons at	420 per ton..	2,520,000
1861	7 400 tons at	420 per ton..	3,180,000
1862	8,000 tons at	525 per ton..	4,200,000
1863	8 000 tons at	800 per ton..	6 400,000
1864	8,000 tons at	825 per ton..	6,600,000
1865	8,500 tons at	860 per ton..	7,225,000
1866	8,750 tons at	600 per ton..	5,250 000
1867	9,000 tons at	500 per ton..	4,500,000
Total	90,054 tons		$52,891,000

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Dr. WESTON will take charge of the pulpit during the absence of Dr. BOARDMAN, the Pastor. The Sunday evening service will be omitted for the present. *

REV. A. M. DEPUE, OF BOSTON, will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, at 10½ A. M.; and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH, at 8 P. M. *

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Dr. HENSON, Pastor Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Until the 1st Sabbath in September there will be no evening service. *

REV. WILLIAM M'ELWEE WILL preach in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at 8 o'clock in the evening. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship in the Hall at the S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AIR ADVERTISES PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Delightful puffs of the article are encountered in every place of amusement, at every party, in every drawing-room. Tens of thousands of handkerchiefs diffuse the invisible evidence of its virtues in all directions, and "none name it but to praise." Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[

YOUNG MEN Practically educated for business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Papers, Etc. Etc.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Circulars sent on application.

In the practical value of its course of instruction, and in real advantage to business men, this institution is unequalled. 8 8 2t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14f

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, 5 28 01 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 25 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, 8 6 8t Treasurer.

A. Y. M.—THE MEMBERS OF LODGE No. 2, and the fraternity in general, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WM. WHITE BRINGHURST. Dress, black suit and white gloves. By order of the W. M. 1t* JOHN WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE MAY.—THE CARNIVAL.—GRAND Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15, in the Grand Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House.

Costumers can address MARK HASSLER, 8 6 9t Cape Island.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORY OF RAGGED DICK, THE LITTLE BOOT-BLACK, is attracting great attention. $1.25 buys it. 8 7 2t LORING, Publisher, Boston.

WANTS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESLADIES at a good salary, on the completion of our new building, about September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in silks and fine dress goods. Communications only received, and considered strictly confidential. Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8 8 2t EIGHTH and MARKET.

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GIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu3m

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OF THE

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Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

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CLOTHING.

HOW JAMES ANSWERED TO HIS NAME.

A grave and learned man was making a speech to a class of rough boys. He asked the first boy, "What is your name, my boy?"

"Dar," answered the boy, very promptly.

"You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the professor.

"Well, then, Daniel," roared the boy.

"And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next boy.

"Sam," bluntly remarked the youth

"Well, say Samuel; it sounds better."

And Samuel rang out his full name in the ears of the learned man.

"And what shall I call you?" was the question to boy No. 3.

The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer, "*Jimuel*, if you please, sir."

The explosion of delightful mirthfulness which followed, is stated by all the newspaper reporters present, to have been second only to the delightful mirth experienced and manifested by every boy, when arrayed in a new suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES.

Whatever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel, Jimuel, or any other name, and whatsoever be the name of the lad's father, let all people remember that there is no place in Philadelphia where both father and son can be better accommodated with FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, than at

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE beautiful GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE, On CHURCH LANE, third house east of railroad, with every convenience, ample grounds, stone stable, etc. For sale low to a cash payer. Apply No. 127 CHESNUT Street, second floor. 7 28uthstf

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, A very superior Four-story Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1436 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, near Fifteenth street. Apply to M. B. HOFFMAN, 8 8 8w No. 324 WALNUT Street, second story.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres. Bristol pike, above 7 mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITTAKER, No. 619 LOCUST. 8 8 2t*

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 26tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

By the time this letter is received and published, the mortal remains of General Charles G. Halpine will have been confided to the earth. The funeral takes place this morning from his residence, No. 58 West Forty-second street. Everything that public and private tribute can do to show honor to his memory has been done. These tributes he deserved. All the world knows what he was publicly; but all the world does not know what he was in the more screened and seclusive circles of society, or among the invulnerable sanctities of home. He was as fond of children as a child itself is, and one of the prettiest sights was to see this strong, powerfully-built man bending alike his body and his mind to satisfy the sweet tyrannies which he encouraged children to exercise over him. None of his political or newspaper duties ever caused him to forget those of home. He was never moody at his own hearthstone because he was brilliant in society; he never seemed to allow the thought to enter his mind that because he was master under his own roof-tree, he had a right to bring there a temper less generous and sweet than that he took out with him into the world. For a long time past he had been subject to severe headaches and congestive attacks. The extreme susceptibility of his nervous system precluded his remedying them by the natural healing which sleep would have yielded to a less finely strung body and brain, and the amoun of ether and chloroform he got into the habit of inhaling was not without it dismal reactionary effect. Amid all his brilliancy, he was unfortunately situated for one whose shining talents furnished so great a reason for the preservation of health. Yet had he chosen to prolong his life, and nurse himself by those small and patent precautions which people of his temperament find it so difficult to observe, it must have been in a less prominent sphere than the one he occupied, and we may be sure that to such a man a different mode of life would have been worse than death. Like many another man in his station, he was goaded on by the dismal omniscience of circumstances, through the feverish applause of the world and the fitful gloom of occasional self-despondency, in doing all that was expected of him up to the last moment of his life. When once the use of any anæsthesia is commenced, we all know how immediately the repetition settles into an unconquerable habit. The bromide of potassium and the bromide of ammonia, which his physician prescribed, might safely have been taken without any of that reaction which so weakens the will and judgment, and demoralizes the whole nervous system; but the sufferer probably found them too slow in their action, and so substituted ether and chloroform, those matchless quieters of disordered nerves.

Meanwhile distinguished men of almost every class have united to do him honor. The Irish Legion, the Fire Commissioners, and the Knights of St. Patrick have passed befitting resolutions, and the presence of a large number of cavalry and infantry will give a military character to the funeral. The undrawn portion of his income, which probably amounted to $50,000, will most likely revert to his widow, if such a proposition can be made to prevail with Governor Fenton.

I have already mentioned the Spicer poisoning case more than once, and the reason I return to it again is because of the very peculiar interest thousands of readers here feel in it, on account of the strange rendering of the verdict. The Coroner's inquest was finally concluded on Wednesday, nearly three weeks after the poisoning had taken place. It is a mission with some city editors of newspapers to proceed on the assumption that no reader ever recollects anything that was in the newspaper the day before. Permit me, for the moment, to borrow this idea, and remind the reader of the facts in the Spicer case, to the end that he may exercise his ingenuity in unravelling a mystery that seems to be unravellable.

On Sunday afternoon, uly 19, Mr. John Spicer, a middle-aged man, sent his colored servant named Adkins to a Sixth avenue drug store for a Seidlitz powder. According to the testimony, the powder was handed to Adkins in a sealed envelope, and passed from him to Mrs. Spicer, wife of the dead man, in the unbroken and sealed condition. Mrs. Spicer says that she laid it in this condition upon the bureau in her husband's room, and that he opened and took it himself alone. Within a few moments after swallowing it he exhibited symptoms of having been poisoned by strychnine, and within fifteen minutes he was seized with frightful convulsions, that so curved his spine inward as to leave the depth of a foot between the inmost point of the curvature and the bed whereon he lay, and in another instant left him a purple-faced corpse. Four persons now appear for suspicion to fasten upon. These are the drug store clerk who prepared the powder, the servant who bought it, the wife who received it, and the man who swallowed it. In the case of the drug store clerk the suspicion must be one of simply an egregious and unpardonable blunder; if Adkins or Mrs. Spicer be suspected, the ugly word murder inevitably lifts its voice, and if the dead man himself be called in question the affair is, of course, one of suicide. Yet at each of these points suspicion is opposed, if not totally disarmed. The fatal powder was taken from a drawer containing scores of other powders prepared at the same time and place, sold to many different people without any ill results, and pronounced by competent medical examiners to be genuine Seidlitz Powders. Then in regard to Adkins, the colored servant, nothing in the whole course of the testimony occurred which could land the shadow of a just suspicion upon him. Even Mrs. Spicer, who, if she were guilty would scarcely have missed this ingenious means of transferring her guilt, attaches no blame to Adkins, and declares that it is impossible the poison should have been inserted during the brief interval it remained in the servant's hands. And next, no motive, small or great, has yet bubbled up, which Mrs. Spicer could have had for thus encompassing her husband's death. Relations and friends testified that Mr. and Mrs. Spicer did not live unhappily together, and no taint is even suggested as to Mrs. Spicer's fidelity as a wife. To be sure, she and her husband had recently had a slight altercation, but from all that appeared at the inquest, the dispute was like the irefful interchange of cross words between an impatient sick man, and a quiet-tempered woman who does not give him all the attention he thinks he needs. But then, finally, two important facts step in. The first is that Mr. Spicer before the dose was swallowed, was not known to cherish any suicidal idea, and after the dose was swallowed manifested the most frantic desire to live; and the second is that Mrs. Spicer was the first one to suggest the idea of her husband's having been poisoned, and during the progress of the inquest made the following extraordinary avowal: "I said to myself, not thinking that *my destruction* and his death depended upon it, 'Well, they can't make much out of that at five cents,'" referring to the price of the powder. Yet if Mrs. Spicer be guilty of murder, the name of the person from whom, or the place from which the strychnine was procured would surely have loomed up, however indistinctly, during the evidence. Who it was therefore that mingled the poison with the powder remains as profound a mystery as ever. The verdict entirely exonerates the clerk and anybody connected with the drug store; it likewise exonerates Mr. Spicer from the charge of suicide; but with regard to whatever suspicions the jurymen may entertain, it observes a silence as impenetrable as the mystery itself.

To turn from these gloomy themes I rejoice to say that the occupants of tenement-houses in this city have at length resolved to knuckle down no longer to the tyrannies and sins of omission of their landlords. The unsafety and discomfort of these tenement-houses are proverbial, and the tenants have lately formed themselves into a protective association known as the "Tenants' Union." The object may be readily surmised. It is to compel landlords to respect the laws which were passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State, for the security and comfort of tenants. A number of building inspectors, one for each district, are going to be employed by the "Union," and are expected to report whatever repairs are required to its Executive Committee, and the Committee will immediately instruct its legal adviser to take proper measures for the establishment of its rights. This is something like, ain't it?

What do the Quakers say to the presence of so many legs in your city? I allude to the *Black Crook* at the Walnut and *White Fawn* at the Chesnut. News of the moral enormities you are enduring at these two establishments has reached New York; but moral enormities are never so forgivable as when they come in the shape of gauze-saucer skirts and pink silk tights. I believe that the best days of the ballet are over in this city, and that the public is gradually toppling over into a tendency towards the legitimate. Wallack's, the only temple that furnishes that independent of Edwin Booth's, is to reopen for the regular season on September 14, and until then we shall have the elf-drama of Miss Lotta, and the sickening bedazzlements of *Humpty Dumpty*.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES OF ALL SUMMER CLOTHING greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good of both Clothing and Piece Goods, to be made to order but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

QUALITY THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

If you wish good quality of ready-made Clothing, call at No. 824 Chesnut street, Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.

WHEN A POPULAR INVENTION of any kind, by its own intrinsic merits, gets away beyond all rivals in fame and real value, it can afford to be magnanimous. This is precisely the position of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, the agency of which in this city is located at No. 730 Chesnut street. The manufacture and sale of these inimitable instruments exceed those of any other sewing machine in the world, and the annual ratio of increase is astonishingly large. These machines are now universally admitted to be the best Family Sewing Machines extant, for *a number of reasons*, either one of which would be sufficient to give it the popular preference it enjoys.

MESSRS. E. G. WHITMAN & Co's Summer Confections are an indispensable luxury to parties going out of town. They are made from the purest materials, put up in neat boxes, convenient for carrying, and are just *the* thing for making people happy and contented when away from home. Let every man who loves his family show it by often visiting No. 318 Chesnut street, and procuring a supply of these delicious preparations.

NO SURER guarantee of the superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson Gold Medal Sewing Machine can be required than is shown by the number of machines manufactured and sold by the several sewing machine companies up to the time of the expiration of the Howe patent, September 10, 1867. The Wheeler & Wilson, 300,000, an excess of 100,000 over all other machines.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.

Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.

Alpacas from 62½ to 18.
Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall, S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

MARRIED.

COOPER—PHILLIPS.—On the evening of the 26th of July, by the Rev. R. H. Allen, ALFRED COOPER to Miss ELIZA PHILLIPS, all of this city.

DAILEY—THORNTON.—August 6, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1913 N. Front street, by Rev. T. W Simpers, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY DAILEY to Miss HANNAH REBECCA THORNTON, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRINGHURST.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM WHITE BRINGHURST, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 2, and Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 38 N. Eleventh street, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On the 8th instant, MARY, infant twin daughter of Edmund and Mary Hoffman, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Gloucester city, N. J., on Monday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

HUGHES.—This (Saturday) morning at 5½ o'clock LIZZIE R. HUGHES, wife of Rev. J. S. Hughes, of the Philadelphia Conference.

Funeral services in the Paschallville M. E. Church, Paschallville, Twenty-seventh Ward, on Monday, August 10, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LANE.—On the 6th instant, Miss ANN LANE, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William Lush, No. 730 Byard street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LINCOLN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 7th instant, of apoplexy, CORTUS H. LINCOLN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2043 Locust street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

KELLY.—At New Orleans, of intermittent fever, on the 31st of July, WILLIAM SCHELLENGER, son of Captain James R. and Sallie J. Kelly, in the 20th year of his age.

MARTIN.—On the evening of the 7th instant, SUSAN, wife of Abraham Martin, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1615 Filbert street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock.

MOONEY.—On the 5th instant, PATRICK MOONEY, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1832 N. Twenty-second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Francis' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MYERS.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. MYERS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M.; Conclave Circles, etc., of S. W. M.; Star Council, No. 1, R. and D. of A.; also Fredonia Grotto, No. 2, and Order in general of R. and D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Brown street, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On the 6th instant, RUTH AMY ROBINSON, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Captain Mark Robinson, No. 235 Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Absecom, N. J., on the early train.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY E., wife of Joseph R. Smith, in the 23d year of her age, formerly of Burlington, N. J.

Interment at Burlington, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—This morning, August 7, MARY GRAFTON, wife of Henry E. Thomas, and daughter of the late Thomas G. Addison, of Maryland.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 135 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS, MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, 4 4 8W PHILADELPHIA.

DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, BAILEY & Co., CHESNUT STREET, 819.

1 2 tuths

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported WATCHES, No. 12 South SIXTH Street. 8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3mdp

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3sp

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S.E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Instruction will be resumed September 7. New Pupils received on and after August 17. 8 1 8 15

STUBBS' XXX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM. Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 2 6p

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

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Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

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Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

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With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8 50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo" "Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut David L. Ketler, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G Artz, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Madd ck, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street. Mcguire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third street. Keeny, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fle cher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1017 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Bilchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith' druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neller, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kollock, Druggist, No. 1201 Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars, No 229 South FRONT Street, 3 15t 5p Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 6 30 3

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 25 6p

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at same price as Gold.

GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, and interest allowed.

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COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO. FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH, 8 1 30t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE BY WHELEN BROTHERS, No. 105 South THIRD Street.

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL CURES OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, GOUT.

Certificates from Thousands, Including the following near at Home.

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

USED INWARDLY ONLY.

Warranted to Cure in a Limited Specified Quantity or Money Refunded.

Warranted to contain no Minerals or Metals nor anything injurious to the Human System.

VERY PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

ITS CURES ARE POSITIVELY WONDERFUL,

In order to convince the most skeptical Sufferers that Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, and Asthma can be cured, a written Legal Guarantee is given, setting forth the exact specified quantity warranted to cure his or her case, or the money to be refunded.

Dr. J. P. Fitler on Rheumatism.

It is a conceded fact that no physician or medicine in the world can, combined, produce the thousands of certificates from cures as can be shown by Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, which presents the strongest, best, and most convincing evidence of its infallible power over Rheumatism, in the names of cures from among our most prominent citizens. It is pure'y vegetable, pleasant, and uninjurious.

Rheumatism—A Physician Cured.

I, Doctor Walton, No. 154 N. Seventh street, do publicly announce, that after fruitless efforts to remove Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ten years, I tried Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and am completely cured. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my brother physicians for general use, as being the most important discovery of the present time in the science of medicine. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

Rheumatism—Another Great Cure.

Dr. Fitler:—For years I suffered terribly with Chronic Rheumatism; I had the best physicians; they could do nothing for me; I tried every advertised medicine without effect; became thoroughly helpless, requiring several persons to move me. Hearing that you were a regular physician I obtained your Rheumatic Remedy, and after taking several bottles have been cured. It is truly the greatest blessing I have found in this world. SAMUEL COHEN, No. 240 North Eighth street.

Rheumatism—His Honor, Ald. Comly,

Of Frankford, says:—"I was cured one year ago by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy; it is a reliable medicine, and to everybody suffering I heartily recommend it." Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

Certificate from a Cured Rheumatic.

To Dr. Fitler, No. 29 S. Fourth street—Dear Sir:—My antipathy to advertising a blessing to humanity is now overcome. Your great medicine will immortalize you. When I look back thirty years upon the thousands suffering with that painful disease, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, with little relief, and no cure from the many articles with which they have been duped, I desire you to announce to the public that I, a cured sufferer, giving up all hope, invite all to try and certainly be cured by your wonderful and harmless medicine. E. A. DAUGHERTY, No. 209 N. Ninth street, Camden.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism

by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy after spending a large sum in the different treatments unsuccessfully. I candidly say to all suffering, Accept Dr. Fitler's conditions that he will cure you in a certain number of bottles or return the money. You are then safe, and run no risk. His medicine is no humbug, and my case was of the worst chronic order. HON. JUDGE LEE, Camden, N. J.

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism.

Dr. Fitler:—My duty to you and the public compels me to state that after giving up all hope of ever being cured of Rheumatism, and pronounced incurable by prominent physicians, I tried with reluctance your medicine. It has positively cured me—a result I hardly expected. To all persons who have been imposed upon and given up all hope, I recommend it. MRS. J. HOLMES GROVER, No. 1722 N. Twenty-second street.

A Great Neuralgia Cure.

Mrs. Keeley, Ridge Road below Poplar street, states that she suffered 20 years with Neuralgia. She begs all sufferers to use, at her solicitation, Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, infallible in all cases of Neuralgia in head or body.

Asthma—An Important Certificate.

Dr. Fitler:—Your wonderful Rheumatic Remedy has cured me of the Asthma. I gave up all hope long ago of ever being cured. I have done every thing for it ever heard of. Every sufferer should use your medicine. DIONYSIUS TAYLOR, No. 405 Taylor Street, Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy

Is legally warranted to cure in a stated quantity or money refunded. Prepared No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

The Treatment of Rheumatism.

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OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

TRANSPARENT ATTEMPTS AT WIT AND HUMOR, SEEN THROUGH BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

NEVER WASTE YOUR TIME.—Waste Somebody Else's.

CRUEL SATIRE.—Lord Derby has charged Lord Carnarvon with having recommended "a dash" upon Magdala.

What Lord Carnarvon says he recommended was, "a diplomatic mission."

The idea of Lord Stanley's father confounding "dash" with "diplomacy!"

VERY ALARMING.—The Waterford *Mail* says the intense heat in that part of Ireland has created quite a frenzy among the cattle, who are rushing about the country, half mad, in all directions. An excited mob of British Bulls is bad enough; but think of a stampede of frantic Irish Bulls! Perhaps they are all moving towards Rome, to be canonized into Papal Bulls. Nothing more crazy can well be imagined.

LITERARY.—The literary article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on "The Pleasures of Wapping" has been erroneously attributed to the Head Master of Eton.

A "DERBY" DOWN DITTY.

Says Hardy, "I know not, when Calcraft we lose,
Where to look for another to put in his shoes."
Says Dizzy, "Be easy, the right one to fill
Such a vacancy, sure, is Suspensory Bill!"
Says Sir Stafford, "I wish ere the old man depart
He would give us just one parting touch of his art;
I'd spend the last sixpence we had in the till,
If he'd string up John Bright and Suspensory Bill!"

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Roughs' Guide to the Gallows, comprising the adventures of Dick Turpin, Claude Duval, Tom King, Jack Sheppard, etc. etc. With an introduction by the author of Paul Clifford.

CHANGE OF RELIGION.—During the dog-days Sir Richard Mayne has become a Muzzle-man.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.

Landlord (exultingly) — "Beautiful, promising weather, Mr. Cloverdale!"

British Farmer—"Ah, we shau't hev' any nice mouldy hay for the cows this year!!"

AN ALDERMAN ON THE ANTIQUE.—Mr. Alderman Lusk, M. P. for Finsbury, has endorsed the remark of one of his friends, touching the Elgin Marbles, that those remains of Grecian sculpture were "big stones and men without heads, and he did not think much of them." Probably the worthy Alderman prefers Gog and Magog.

THE "CROSS" BENCHES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Where the angry Peers sit.

"UNTO THIS LAST."—Provincial (at the Leeds Exhibition).—"I've heeard as the Paint on some o' these yere 'picters' comes to a matter o' fi' pounds sometimes, let alone the man's time a layin' of it on, yer know!!!"

—The clergy who have a "vested interest" in the Anglican Church—The Ritualists.

PROTESTANT THOUGHT.—The Pope's Bull of Invitation to the Œcumencial Council was published to the sound of silver shawns. Before the Prelates come, Rome may have heard the trumpets of Jericho.

A FELLOW-FEELING.—Poor Man (to swell emerging from Club).—"No, indeed, sir. Can't get any work, sir. Done nothing for months, sir; and *you* know what that is, sir!"

UNDENIABLE.—Some silly people object to Mr. Burnand's parodying Messrs. Reade and Boucicault's Holborn drama. Surely, everybody must admit that *Foul Play is Fair Game.*

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—Some of the newspapers comment with surprise on the "modesty" of Sir Robert Napier. They seem to have fancied that the victory of *Arrogie* must necessarily have made the hero *arrogant.*

A WIRE-DRAWN NOTION.—A Mr. Stringfellow has been exhibiting a flying machine at the Crystal Palace. That is, his machine won't exactly fly, but it will move along a wire. Really, the inventor ought to be called Mr. Wirefellow.

A MATINEE MUSICALE.—A Lark's.

MAXIMS.

By Ivan the Immoralist.

To Intending Elopers.—Don't run away, when staying will do as well.

With fair words butter some parsons.

Never do anything of which you would be ashamed, when any one is looking.

Consider your wife as an angel; a recording angel.

Never speak ill of a friend, as one day you may be seen walking with him.

JAPANESE OUTDONS.—Juggling extraordinary in society. Feat as performed in Belgrave Square. Keeping up a ball from eleven P. M. till five in the morning.

A MAN WHO HAS A TURN FOR MUSIC.—An organ grinder.

CAUTION.—Ladies who wear long dresses, and dislike their being trampled on, should wear upon their backs a card with the inscription, "No Followers Allowed!"

A MAN IN ADVANCE OF HIS TIME.—One who has been knocked into the middle of next week.

From "Fun."

NOT A SOLLY-TARY INSTANCE, WE FEAR.—In a paper read the other day by a Mr. Solly, it was stated that there were ten thousand public houses in London, and that they would extend thirty-three miles if you made a line of them. Old Soker says that this is the line he should like to have a season ticket on.

THE FASHIONS.—The ladies go to such lengths now in dress, that their trains are as extensive as excursion trains. Even the short walking-dress or *Robe Courts* is a little above two feet.

HOLD HARD.—Filcher is gifted with such a retentive memory that he retains not only the contents of a book, but the volume itself, when it chances to be a borrowed one, as it usually is.

A TEMPO.—If a composer wishes to immortalize himself why should he always become a *chef d'orchestre?*—Because then he has such an excellent opportunity for beating Time.

THE UNIVERSAL METRIC SYSTEM.—One measure in which all civilized nations agree.—The Church-yard.

THE KEY IN WHICH "BRITONS STRIKE HOME!" SHOULD BE SUNG.—The Latch-key.

CROQUET.

A painter must that poet be,
And lay with brightest hues his pallet,
Who'd be the bard of Croquet'rie,
And sing the joys of hoop and mallet?

Given a level lawn in June,
And six or eight enthusiastic,
Who never m'ss their hoops or spoon,
And are on duffers most sarcastic;

Given the girl whom you adore,
And given, too, that she's your side on;
Given a game not too soon o'er,
And ne'er a bore the line espied on;

Given a claret cup as cool
As ample Wenham ice can make it:—
Given a code whose every rule
Is so defined that none can break it;

Given a very fragrant weed—
Given she doesn't mind your smoking;
Given the players take no heed,
And most discreetly keep from joking;

Given all these—and I proclaim,
Be Fortune friendly or capricious—
Whether you win or lose the game—
You'll find that Croquet is delicious.

BY GUM!—Somebody has invented a new ink made of india-rubber. What a boon this will be to the gentlemen who have to supply "padding" to the magazines! What a blessing to the gentlemen whose misfortune it is to write for papers that insist upon plenty of "bounce" in their leaders! What a comfort, too, to the hard-worked author who has to write for eight or ten hours "at a stretch!"

SHAKY EVIDENCE.—Records of earthquakes have been discovered among the Assyrian tablets at the British Museum. The scientific world, however, has been much disappointed on examination to find that the earthquakes are merely noted down as omens, and not for any scientific purposes, so that for all practical ends they are no great shakes.

THINK O' "THAT" WHEN YOU'RE SMOKING TOBACCY.—Next to "Fancy Bread," "Plain Cooks," and other items of that ilk, perhaps the monosyllable "that" is the most ill used word in the English language. How often are you invited to put it in your pipe and smoke it?

IT WON'T WASH.—It is a great mistake to term the lower orders "The great unwashed." Ask the opinion of any member of the police force, and you will be surprised to hear how often he is shown, even by the poorest of the poor, a "clean pair of heels."

A VERDANT IDEA.—The number of persons who have been "warned off the turf" is much larger than is usually supposed. Every frequenter of our public gardens must have seen it notified over and over again that he is "requested not to walk on the grass."

WHAT WILL YOU STAND?—The papers report that the late rain (when was it?) has had a most beneficial effect on the standing corn. We trust that as a result the standing corn will stand something handsome.

R. A.-THER PROBABLE.—Many gems of the old masters are handed down to us on panel. Judging from certain specimens on "the line" at the Royal Academy Exhibition, artists nowadays draw on their imagination.

GIVE IT A NAME.—The D'Israeli Ministry has been distinguished by so considerable an amount of clapper-clawing that it should go down to posterity as "The Ministry of all the *Talons.*"

HEIGH-HO!—Farmers may well rejoice over the prospect of an abundant wheat harvest, they must feel anything but *hay-cock* olorum with the result of the grass crop.

TEMPUS FUGIT.—So thoroughly alive to this important fact are the directors of the London General Omnibus Company, that they find it requisite to employ several "time-keepers."

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.—Given the Eyre-ea of the island of Jamaica, to discover to what length a line of persecution may be produced.

THE HEIGHT OF INGRATITUDE.—An artist *cutting* his pencil.

AN INJUNCTION NOT WORTH FOLLOWING.—Have a care!

THE REAL *Benefit* OF CLERGY.—A Bishopric.

From Sundry Sources.

ONE SWALLOW-TAIL DOESN'T MAR A SUMMER.

It will now be the correct thing to call a five-o'clock tea a breakfast, though you may have had a *dejeuner a la fourchette* at ten *ante* and a lunch at one *post meridian.* Men who consider themselves *chic* will wear that most charming of German fashions the swallow-tail coat over the grey trousers at these meetings. But as Fashion no sooner gives an order than her votaries exaggerate and add flourishes of one kind or another, we shall soon have such invitations as the following sent us, if we are in the really fashionable world:—

1. The Prince and Princess Paul request the pleasure of * * * 's company to a dinner at Sardanapalus House, at 10·30 A. M., punctually. Gentlemen will wear white ties and top boots on this occasion. R. S. V. P.

2. The Duke and Duchess of Gerolstein propose giving a ball and supper at noon on Friday next. No gentleman admitted without his hair powdered. Green pea-jackets and black trousers *de rigueur.*

3. The Baroness Gregg at home at three o'clock in the morning for five o'clock tea. Guests are requested to appear with their waistcoats over their coats, and their stockings outside their boots. No gentleman to dance unless asked to do so by a lady.

4. General Boom invites the officers of the mess to a cold lunch at midnight. Every officer receiving an invitation to appear in a dress shirt and stable overalls. Swords to be replaced by umbrellas in waterproof sheaths.

We rather prided ourselves upon our taste in never confusing morning and evening gear like our friends in most German and some French saloons, but it seems our few virtues are rapidly passing away. We muzzle our dogs in spite of our veterinary knowledge, we encourage the *cancan* in its worst stages, and we appear in full dress with a swallow-tail and light trousers!

ANTIDOTE FOR ENNUI.—The following antidote is recommended for *ennui*, so prevalent in the sultry summer months:—

R.

Sps. vin. Otard	zi.
Saccharine, whitenm mashum . .	q. s.
Aqua congealibus	q. s.
Mintum someum	6 sprigs.
Shakum likeilum	q. r.
Strawum elongatus	1
Suckum threwem!	

Then sing:—

There am a rose in yonder glen,
It shuns the gaze of other men,
And if you're dry, why drink again!
Shouting:—
Mary had a little lamb—
Oh! mother I've come home to drink.
But Mary didn't care, Adam
Ate Eve's apple quicker'n a wink.

—Mr. Smithers thinks the arithmetic of some phases of life very queer. He married one woman and found six—Miss Sprigleaf, her mother, two aunts, and two nieces. One can't always tell; and in this case it isn't probably overpleasant to tell.

—Irritable Schoolmaster—"Now, then, stupid, what's the next word? What comes after cheese?" Dull boy—"Mouse, sir."

—"What is it that causes the saltness of the water of the ocean?" inquired a teacher. "The cod-fish," was the reply.

—A travelling life insurance agent applied to a Texan to "take out a policy;" but the Texan replied, "A fellow's life is so confounded uncertain in this community, it ain't worth insuring."

—Put two persons in the same bed-room, one of whom has the toothache and the other is in love, and it will be found that the person having the toothache will go to sleep first.

—A desperate lover committed suicide, leaving a note expressing a hope of meeting Susan in the next world. As he neglected to state his future address in full, she may have difficulty in finding him.

DIVORCES AND DIVORCE LAWS.

The "New Englander" for July—President Woolsey on Divorce.

The *New Englander* for July is just published. The *New Englander* is not a technically theological review, but this number is to a considerable extent of a theological character, and the subjects discussed are important.

Professor Fisher contributes an article on the Augustinian and the Federal Theories of Original Sin, in which the differences are brought out between the two systems of theology taught at Princeton and New Haven. The doctrine of sin is, of course, of fundamental importance in the Christian system; but it should be distinguished from theories of human invention which attempt to elucidate it, although these theories are of unequal merit. Three theories are noticed in Professor Fisher's article—the Augustinian doctrine of our participation in Adam's sin; the Federal theory (maintained at Princeton) of the imputation of Adam's sin, on the ground of a supposed covenant of God with him, participation being denied; and the semi-Federal theory, which united participation with covenant headship, and was the transition point from the Augustinian to the modern theory.

The article traces the course of theology on this great subject from the Latin father down through the middle ages and the writings of the Reformers. A prominent feature of it is the investigation into the origin of the so-called Federal theology, and of the process by which it gradually supplanted the older view in the Calvinistic theology.

The object of Professor Timothy Dwight's article, which is a review of Dr. Hodge's Commentary on Romans, v. 12-19, is to show that Dr. Hodge's interpretation of the several words and phrases of the passage is not, as he claims, "the simple and natural one," and that the great majority of the best commentators do not accept his view. This is done by examining each of the important parts of the passage, and proving that Dr. Hodge is mistaken—first, in his explanation of the phrase "they all sinned," in verse 12; secondly, in his view of verses 13 and 14 in their bearing upon that phrase; thirdly, in his statements respecting the thought contained in verses 15-17; and fourthly, in his interpretation of the words "were made sinners" of verse 19, and their connection with the 18th verse.

The meaning given by the Princeton theologians to the phrase "they all sinned," viz., "sinned putatively," is asserted by Professor Dwight to be inconsistent with the usage of the verb in the Greek language; he further remarks that it is not required by the aorist tense, and is inconsistent with the proper meaning of the kindred noun "sin," which is found four times in the immediately preceding and succeeding context.

In regard to the reference to infants which Dr. Hodge finds in the 13th and 14th verses, Professor Dwight maintains that this interpretation throws confusion into the whole reasoning of the verses; that no reason can be given for referring to the infants before the time of Moses rather than those since that time; that the words used not only do not naturally refer to infants, but that any such reference is inconsistent with Paul's use of other words in the verses—as *e. g.*, the words *transgression* and *the law.*

The 15th, 16th, and 17th verses are next discussed, and the four reasons given by Dr. Hodge as establishing his construction and explanation of those verses are examined and asserted by Professor Dwight to be without foundation. And finally the reviewer remarks that his statement that the phrase, "were made sinners," in verse 19, is equivalent to "were regarded as sinners," is one which cannot be maintained; but that, on the contrary, Paul shows by the use of these words that he refers to actual and not putative sinning.

The article of President Woolsey on "Divorce" is the fifth of a series of most valuable and interesting articles on this subject, now becoming of such practical importance. The present article on "Divorce Legislation in the United States" is based on a careful examination of the statutes of twenty-three States, including nearly all the older ones. The facts brought out are startling, and deserve the thoughtful consideration of all good citizens.

Another article of nearly fifty pages is in review of the Positive Philosophy of M. Auguste Comte.

The present number is a very valuable one.

We quote some passages from President Woolsey's article on Divorce, conveying information not hitherto put together in such compact form.

DIVORCES IN NEW ENGLAND.

* * * "We must remind our readers that to the two original causes of divorce in Connecticut—adultery and desertion—there were added two others in 1843, 'habitual intemperance and intolerable cruelty,' and that in 1849 a new batch of causes was superadded, viz.:—sentence of imprisonment for life, bestiality or any other infamous crime involving a violation of conjugal duty, and punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and—what we have already spoken of—any such misconduct of the other party as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner, and defeats the purpose of the marriage relation. This last is generally known as the 'omnibus clause.' It appears that after each of these advances in legislation there was an increase of divorces, that the divorces in 1864 were five times as many as in 1849, although the population had grown by the addition of less than one-half, of which one-half Catholics, who did not swell the divorces, formed not a small part; and that the 'omnibus' clause, both directly, and by its influence, when other causes were weak, aided the petitioners for divorces not a little.

"The statistics we shall present under the heads of the ratio of annual divorces to annual marriages, and, as far as we are able, to families, and to population, and shall then seek to gather any lessons from them that they may convey.

"In Vermont the ratio of annual marriages stands thus:—

Years.	*Divorces.*	*Marriages.*	*Ratio.*
1860	94	2,179	1 to 23·2
1861	65	2,188	1 to 33 7
1862	94	1,962	1 to 21
1863	102	2,067	1 to 20
1864	98	1,804	1 to 18
1865	122	2,569	1 to 21
1866	155	3 001	1 to 19
Total	730	15,719	1 to 21 5

In Massachusetts:—

Years.	*Divorces.*	*Marriages.*	*Ratio.*
1861	243	10 974	1 to 45
1862	227	11,014	1 to 48 4
1863	239	10,873	1 to 45 9
1864	313	12,513	1 to 40
Total	1,022	45,372	1 to 44·4

In Ohio (the years begin in July of the year named):—

Years.	*Divorces.*	*Marriages.*	*Ratio.*
1865	737	22 198	1 to 24
1866	1169	30,479	1 to 24
1867	975	.....	.....

In Connecticut:—

Years.	*Divorces.*	*Marriages.*	*Ratio.*
1860	319	3,978	1 to 12 83
1861	275	3 757	1 to 13 70
1862	257	3,701	1 to 14 44
1863	201	3.467	1 to 17·00
1864	426	4,107	1 to 09 64
1865	404	4.469	1 to 11 01
1866	488	4 978	1 to 10·19
1867	439	4,779	1 to 10 40
Total	2910	33,227	1 to 11·40

"From Prussia we have some materials for instituting a comparison between that country of notoriously loose divorce laws and the States named above. We exclude the Catholic population, which cannot be done with accuracy in the States, and thus the story the tables tell is unfairly in favor of the latter. For instance, in Connecticut, where the whole number of marriages was, as before stated, 4978 in 1866, the marriages, in which both parties were of foreign birth, were 1208. Now, of these it is safe to say that two thirds, say eight hundred, were Catholics, who rarely petition for divorce in this State. Deducting them we have the ratio of one divorce to less than eight and a half so-called Protestant or rather non-Catholic marriages.

"Prussia, in 1855. Marriage of non-Catholic), 84,914; divorces, 2937; ratio, 1 to 29.

"Thus Connecticut is at the bottom of the list altogether. The ratio of divorces to marriages is here double what it is in Vermont, nearly four fold that in Massachusetts, and much more than double that in Prussia. There are absolutely more divorces in Connecticut, on the average, by 108 (viz: 364 every year) than in Massachusetts, a State with two and a half times as many inhabitants. There were in 1866 more than half as many as in Ohio, a State with almost five times the population.

THE WAR AND DIVORCE.

"It ought to be said that the divorces in several of the States were unduly great in the year 1864, and have been so since the war. The reason must be that many hasty marriages were contracted by soldiers; the motive being, on the woman's part, to get a share of the bounty, or the pension, if the husband should be killed. But to counterbalance this, the marriages, as always happens in similar cases after a war, have increased quite perceptibly, so that the ratio is not much affected.

DIVORCES IN GERMANY.

"In Prussia the comparisons are made between the number of divorces and the whole number of married couples, or between the divorces and the whole population. The statistics which have fallen under our notice are the following, pertaining to 1838-1840:—

Judicial dis. of	Berlin,	57	divorces to 100,000 in.
"	Frankfort,	30	" "
"	Magdeburg,	35	" "
"	Konigsberg,	35	" "
"	Stettin,	36	" "
"	Greifswald,	16	" "

"In the Rhine provinces, among 600,000 Protestants, there were four divorces to 100,000 souls, which last item shows that in a Prussian province, where the general code is not used, but the legislation is based on the Code Napoleon, and the people have had a different juristic training, the divorces are very few. Or in other words, the Prussian divorce law encourages and multiplies divorces. This is shown also by the tables for other parts of Protestant Germany. Thus, in Saxony, in judicial districts, containing 900,000 inhabitants, taking the average of 1836-1840, there were not quite 19 divorces to 100,000 souls. In Electoral Hesse there were in 1835, 24; in 1841, 23; in 1851, 16; in 1852, 17; in 1853, 14 divorces, which point to ratios varying between less than 4 and 2 to 100,000.*

CAUSES OF DIVORCE.

* * * "The causes of divorce are given in the various reports presented to the Legislatures. Some of the information we annex. In Vermont, out of 571 divorces in five years, there were for adultery, 164; wilful desertion, 188; desertion, 60; intolerable severity, 126; for refusal to support, 13; with 20 others, in most of which more causes than one are mentioned. In Massachusetts, out of 1294 divorces granted in about five years, there were for adultery, 546, or 42·3 per cent.; for desertion, 589, or 45·6 per cent.; for cruelty, 122, or 9·4 per cent.; 15 for intemperance, and 21 miscellaneous. Here the large ratio for adultery is startling. Can this represent the real state of the case? In Ohio, out of 2681 cases of which the causes are particularly assigned, there were granted for adultery, 935; for absence and neglect, 1039; for cruelty, 440; for intemperance, 196.

"Of the origin of the applicants for divorce we have no items furnished to us, save that in Ohio the counties where the Catholics form a considerable part of the population fall below the ratio, while the 'Western Reserve counties have a much larger proportion of divorces than the rest of the State.' These counties constitute 'New Connecticut,' the settlers of which came from the old State. The fact is significant."

** From Strippelmann's Ehescheidungsrecht, an excellent work written by a lawyer at Cassel in Hesse, and published in 1864. Our authority for the other German statistics is Viebahn's Statistik, part 2, published in 1862. The American authorities are the annual reports of the Commissioners of Statistics in Ohio for 1856-57; a report submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1856, embracing five years, from 1860 to 1864; the State Librarian's annual reports in Connecticut, which for several years have by law embraced divorces also, and for Vermont the public reports for 1860-61, and a manuscript detailed statement, kindly furnished by Henry Clark, Esq., of Rutland, Clerk of the Senate of that State. Rev. W. W. Andrews and others have rendered us important assistance."

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

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No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Line, via Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers,
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 33 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 8, 6½ P.M
Sunday, August 9, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 11, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 12, 6½ A.M	Wed'day, " 12, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 13, 7 A.M	Thursday, " 13, 11 A.M
Friday, " 14, 8 A.M	Friday, " 14, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·30 A. M., and 2·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·30 A. M., 12·30, and 3·30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM S. GRAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros, & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12 5

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Two Plumbers.

God has work for all his people to do. I can't do your work. You can't do mine. The following story will illustrate this:—

Two plumbers were at work on a nice job which needed all their skill. A fine tool, without which they could not work, slid down the pipe. Their hands were too large to get it up again. The house was full of grown people, but no help could *they* give: their hands were as large as the plumbers' were. Two children came by; they had often gone to see the men work, and the men knew they would help them if they could. The first put her hand down the pipe; but it felt cold, and the tool at the bottom was sharp, so she drew it back. The next was more brave. She thrust her right arm down, gave one strong pull, and out came the tool. So the men worked on.

Now there are things to be done for the Lord, which he pleases only to do with the small hands of his little willing children. Will you ask him, though you are small in his sight and others' sight, to use you in his work? Ask him how he would have you help in the glorious work of doing good. God has work for you both in your own heart and in the hearts of others. You can help and cheer your dear mother and father; and set a good example for brothers and sisters and schoolmates. Happy are you if you know his will, and do it.

An Idle Dream.

For a man to think he is going to do the work of his life without obstacle and opposition, is to dream in the lap of folly itself. What should we amount to, were we compelled to feel our way, to fall down and get up again, and learn that our theories are never according to the law of nature, but nothing more than the limited projection of our limited perception upon the untried and unreal? We are, however, not to be discouraged on this account; we are rather to be the more satisfied of its being good and right for us, for in adversity and opposition we are tried; and trials are nothing more than tests of nature. Up from below do we go above. We are but the products of lower conditions. Our experience is merely passing through the changes, and would be just no experience at all if we could manage to escape altogether. We ought not to make complaint when we see how all things work together for our good.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—Rev. B. H. Nadal, formerly of this city, writes as follows, in the New York *Methodist*:—

"Our readers have frequently heard of Drew Theological Seminary, and are likely to hear of it frequently in time to come. It is the grandest of all the fruits of our Centenary, as the Centenary itself was of the gratitude of a great Church. As is well-known, the Seminary, situated at Madison, N. J., has been in operation for a year. Its property and financial relations had been fully understood from the first, but had not been settled according to the forms of law. On Friday, the twenty-fourth of July, this settlement was made. Under a call of Dr. McClintock, the President of the Institution, the trustees assembled—Mr. Drew among them—for the transaction of general business, and especially for the purpose of seeing consummated, in due form of law, the noble purpose of the founder of the Institution. The reader is to imagine himself seated in the spacious drawing room of the Seminary, in the presence of eleven trustees. As our article may descend to posterity, we shall give their names. They are:—Daniel Drew, Matthew Simpson, Daniel Curry, John S. Porter, George T. Cobb, John H. Ockershausen, R. L. Dashiell, James M. Tuttle, Archibald C. Foss, and Harvey B. Lane. The work of the meeting began with religious exercises, led by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Porter.

Mr. Drew, as President of the Board of Trustees, occupied the chair, and after roll call and a little business, stated in a quiet tone, and in the smallest possible number of words, that he had brought with him a paper or two, which he would like to present to the Board, and have read. He then offered the deed for one hundred acres of land, a bill of sale, for the nominal consideration of one dollar, securing the whole property of the Seminary, buildings, library, furniture, and all other appurtenances, and finally a paper binding himself to pay two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a permanent endowment for the Institution. These gifts, footed up, amount to about half a million of dollars, and are to be increased by the addition of a fire-proof library building, and three more houses for professors' residences. The reading finished, Mr. Drew, in a tone barely audible, said that if the papers now read were such as suited the trustees, he was ready to sign them. To such a remark there could be no verbal answer. A silence followed which seemed to turn the scene into a tableau. There sat the speechless trustees, with the dignity of the moment written on their faces. They looked at once elevated and subdued. The eye of an artist would have seen, in the blended facial expression of the company, admiration without levity, satisfaction without egotism, pride in another's benevolence, and a joy full of deep solemnity, together with such a sense of weight and power as made words ashamed to show themselves. It is, indeed, a habit of the tongue, so glib and rattling about trifles, to freeze up before a great sorrow or a princely action. After the papers had been signed, Dr. Dashiell moved that Bishop Simpson be requested to express to Mr. Drew the feelings of the trustees in view of what had taken place. The Bishop spoke admirably, and other good speeches were made, but all the speakers fell below themselves; they evidently felt that they had been forestalled by a magnificent action, before which mere words must be like "the idle wind."

—A new African M. E. Zion church is being projected in Flushing, L. I. The society, which is quite large, is now worshipping in a building entirely inadequate to their wants. The Rev. Moses Manning, the pastor, is endeavoring to obtain assistance for this object, without which it will be impossible for the congregation to carry out their project. Mr. Taomas Leggett, who is well known to the citizens of Flushing, has consented to act as Treasurer for the Zion congregation.

—The *Christian Advocate* says:—According to present prospects, our theological schools will all be crowded the coming year. At the Boston Seminary it will be necessary to hire additional rooms for the accommodation of students, the number of applicants already exceeding the capacity of the five-storied dormitory building. Among the applicants may be found men of family, full members of Conferences, ordained men, some older than the acting President of the institution.

—The Methodists have begun to discuss union projects, on the one side, with the Episcopalians (from whom they came originally); and, on the other, with the "Evangelical Association" and the African M. E. Church.—*Independent.*

BAPTIST.

—Rev. A. Wiberg writes from Sweden to Rev. Dr. Griffith, of this city, as follows:—

"You will feel interested in seeing the statistical table of our churches for the last year. From this table it appears that during the past year 850 were baptized, 327 were received by letter, 352 dismissed, 195 excluded, 88 restored, and 43 deceased; that 9 new churches had been formed, and that the total number of Baptists in Sweden was 7478, in 191 churches. This, however, does not give the whole number of those baptized during the year, as many churches have not sent us their statistics. We find a great drawback to the increase of our denomination in this country from the emigration of many of our members to America. Thus, I believe that the First Church in Stockholm has already lost about one hundred by emigration. A great work of grace has gone on, especially in Skane, where one brother alone baptized more than two hundred in, I believe, seven months. And the revival is still going on there, as well as in the neighboring province of Blekinge, where Brother Bergstroin is laboring. And, on the whole, the work everywhere is avorably progressing. But we feel more and more the great want of laborers. Our 'Bethel Seminary,' or Theological School, has just closed its second year, and the teachers, as well as the pupils, have gone out during the summer vacation to their respective fields of labor."

—The Baptist church at Vallejo, Cal., called a council of churches, with a view to the customary recognition, presenting as its creed the "Philadelphia Confession of Faith," of 1689; but, being open communion, the council refused to recognize it as a "regular Baptist church." The *Spare Hour*, newspaper, of San Francisco, says:—'The invitation to the Lord's Supper, extended by Baptist churches in California, is far from being uniform. Many of the churches invite members of sister churches of the same faith and order. Others invite only their own members. One at least, in this city, invites immersed believers of any evangelical denomination. Another, in the city, invites members of every evangelical church in good and regular standing. One or two in the State invite all who love our Lord Jesus Christ."

—The Rev. Mr. Elder, of Orange, New York, received a flattering call from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. This is one of the commanding churches in New York, and the salary was put at $6000. But Mr. Elder has now one of the best settlements in the church. He has declined the New York call, and will remain with his present charge.

—The Rev. W. E. Chambliss, of Mississippi, has been called to the First Baptist Church, Wilmington, North Carolina.

EPISCOPAL.

—The *Revival* paper, July 16th, enters its caution against "Unsatisfactory Evangelists," such as "bring the name of Christ into discredit," and who 'had far better be earning their living in some useful trade;" and urges the people not to sanction unknown persons, who give no proof either of their ability to preach or of their consistency of life. Mrs. H. G. Guinness writes:—"Mr. Guinness is now laboring at Haverfordwest, where he has congregations of 4000 or 5000 in the open air. Last night the chapel was filled at our after-meeting, and the vestry with anxious inquirers. There seems an eager thirst after the truth hereabouts, and the Lord blesses the work."

—A person connected with Surrrey Chapel bears this testimony to the fruits of Mr. Hammond's labors among children in London last year:—"More than a year has now elapsed since Mr. Hammond's week of earnest labor among us, when upon the continued lifting up of Jesus Christ and him crucified so many children were deeply convinced of sin, and as we then firmly believed, led savingly to Christ. Several of the more serious of these were received into church-fellowship at the commencement of this year, and have remained steadfast unto the present day. These, having received the peace of God themselves, are continually being made a blessing to others, and may be seen at any of our inquiry-meetings,

Telling to those around
What a dear Saviour they have found."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Christian World*, of London, says that the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Great Britain are peculiarly anxious to disavow all sympathy with the action of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church against Mr. Stuart. Many of them are also strongly opposed to the use of hymns in social and public worship; and the subject was brought before the meeting of the Synod in Edinburgh in May last, by a memorial, and was fully discussed. The old use and wont of the Church was against the employment of uninspired hymns of praise; but even the Cameronians, as they are termed, have been unable to resist the whole tendency of modern song service in the sanctuary. It is now asserted that hymns are beginning to be freely used in the congregational Sabbath-schools, and that a great majority of the laymen, and a considerable proportion of the ministers, are in favor of allowing the use of a small and select number of hymns.

—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, on the evening of July 7. It had been arranged during the last meeting of this Synod that a union would be consummated this year with the Synod of New Brunswick, and consequently a number of ministers and elders appeared from the neighboring province. The meeting was then, perhaps, one of the most interesting and important that has ever been held in connection with this Church in Nova Scotia. The Synod of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were happily united, a young man offered his services as a teacher in the Foreign Mission field, and a member of the Presbytery of Pictou—a Mr. Goodwill, of Rogers Hill—offered himself to the Church as a missionary to the South Sea Islands. He was thankfully accepted by the Church.

—The Scotch Presbyterian clergy have been very zealous in hostility against the use of instrumental music in worship; but they seem to be giving way before the determined spirit of the people. In Scotland a movement has begun to place an organ, costing £3000, in the venerable Cathedral of Glasgow. In Nova Scotia the Synod, at its late meeting, undertook to deal with the congregation of St. Stephen, N. B., for the introduction of an organ. The St. Croix *Courier* says:—"We regret the rashness of the Synod, as shown in this action, as we feel certain that a persistence in this course can only have one result—the breaking up of the St. Stephen congregation. Is Presbyterianism so strong in these Lower Provinces that the Synod can thus afford to alienate a congregation upon so unimportant an issue?"

—The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, during the month of June, were as follows:—Board of Domestic Missions, $7224; Board of Education, $1452·14; Board of Foreign Missions, $7872·58; Board of Publication (colportage and distribution), $3864·30; Board of Church Extension, $310·75; Fund for Disabled Ministers, $1195·75; General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen, $2051·73.

—The Associate Presbyterian body, which is composed of those who did not go into the union in 1858, when the United Presbyterian Church was organized, consists of 4 Presbyteries, 12 ministers, 40 congregations, 514 families, 1091 members. The increase during the year was 48, with a decrease of 91. The contributions for benevolent purposes were $326·07. Several of the above 40 congregations number only 6 members, some 4, and some only 2.

—On Sabbath, July 5, the new house of worship erected on the corner of Alabama street and Jones avenue, in the northeastern part of Memphis, Tenn., was dedicated to the worship of God. The Rev. Dr. Stedman officiated in the interesting services of the occasion, who will shortly organize a new church, to occupy this new edifice.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—An exchange states that the Rev. A. Ballard, D. D., pastor of the First Church, Detroit, has been tendered the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature at Marietta College. It is added that he will probably decline.

—The statistics of the Rhode Island churches for the past year show 24 churches with 3835 members, a gain of 243. Charitable contributions to the amount of $42,564 are reported from 18 churches. Only 10 have regularly installed pastors.

—The Rev. John P. Gulliver, D. D., of Chicago, accepts the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and has purchased the residence of President Curtis, resigned.

The Benedicite.

Concerning the history of the anthem in the Book of Common Prayer, called the "Benedicite," a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:—

Its antiquity, beyond question, is very great. The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament Scriptures was made at Alexandria about 280 B. C. In this the song of the three Holy Children is incorporated in the Book of Daniel, and was accepted as canonical by the Alexandrian Jews, but regarded as apocryphal by those of Judea. In the narrative of Daniel, after the three confessors have been thrown into the furnace, Azarias is represented praying to God for deliverance, in answer to which the angel of the Lord shields them from the fire which consumes their executioners; whereupon the three, with one accord, raise the triumphant song, the greater part of which now constitutes the Benedicite. The chief parts of the composition are also placed at the end of the Psalter in many of the Greek manuscripts, under the titles of "The prayer of Azarias," and "The hymn of our Fathers." It was, therefore, in use as a hymn of Divine praise at least two thousand one hundred and fifty years ago; and if the account of its origin is authentic, some three hundred years earlier.

It is included in the canon adopted by the Council of Trent (A. D. 1546), in which, with the rest of the Apocrypha, it is pronounced to be deserving of "equal veneration" with the rest of the sacred books, and the decree closes with a solemn anathems against all who should "not receive the entire books with all their parts as sacred and canonical." In the Greek Church the general current of opinion coincides with this judgment, although the point is disputed, and has never been settled by authority. Together with the other compositions known as the Apocrypha, it was omitted from the canon at the Reformation by the English Church; not as spurious, but as doubtful, because disputed. It was adopted from the Jewish usage into the worship of the Christian Church in very early times, and is found in many of the early Latin psalters. Cyprian (A. D. 250) quotes it as a part of the Holy Scriptures. Rufinus (A. D. 390) indignantly controverts Jerome for doubting its divine authority; and states that it had been used in the daily service of the Church long before his own times. At the beginning of the seventh century a part of the clergy assumed the responsibility of omitting it from the service, for which they were excommunicated by a decree of the fourth Council of Toledo; and the same decree commanded its universal use.

Although now regarded as apocryphal by the churches which derive their canon of the Holy Scriptures from the Reformation, it is at least an exact paraphrase of the 148th psalm. In the first revision of the prayer-book under King Edward VI., the Benedicite was ordered to be used in Lent and the Te Deum during the rest of the year. At the second revision it was left optional at the discretion of the minister, and the usage has since remained unchanged. In many of the parish churches in this country it is used in place of the Te Deum on Thanksgiving Day, for which occasion its peculiar appropriateness is strikingly apparent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P.M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 81 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, —On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:45 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & C. R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10¢

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:45 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6:35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:06 A. M.

9:00 A. M. East Express, due at 12:07 P. M.

5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M., and Cape Island leaves Cape Island at 5:40 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 9:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK, Agent. [7 22]

RAILROAD LINES.

1868—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express Mail..... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 8 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $2.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS. From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3 3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	3:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:00 P. M.

For further information apply to JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street, FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street, SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·60 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 5·10, 7½, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, 324 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [8 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday morning, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL-CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, August 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, Ilst, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 200 pieces oil-cloths. [8 8 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1868, By Catalogue, on credit, On Wednesday, August 12, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, Included will be found an attractive assortment of new and desirable goods for the approaching season. 8 3 2.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 232 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, CARPETS, EVANS & WATSON FIREPROOF, FINE HARNESS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC. On Monday Morning, August 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue—Superior walnut household furniture, including—Elegant suit walnut, crimson plush parlor furniture handsome busts walnut chamber furniture, superior wardrobes, mattresses, beds and bedding, mirrors, book-cases, sideboards, walnut extension dining-tables, superior cane seat chairs, French China, glassware, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, government goods, etc. Also superior double and single harness. Also, superior fireproof safe, made by Evans & Watson.

WINES AND LIQUORS. At 12 o'clock precisely, a quantity of Wines and Liquors, including—200 bottles currant wine, 100 bottles

ST. DOMINGO.

The Baez Government Gaining Strength and Favor—Resources of the Republic.

The St. Domingo, July 20, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following version of affairs from the Baez standpoint:—

The many reports to the contrary notwithstanding, from time to time transmitted to the New York press by way of Havana and other Spanish colonial ports, the Administration of President Baez is every day gaining solidity and strength. These reports are manufactured by the malcontents, whose trade is revolution, and who are stimulated to their mischievous work by Spanish officials. We hear of movements on the Haytien frontier by the Cabral party for the invasion of the Republic, and of contemplated risings in the northern part of the island for the overthrow of the actual government; but the measures taken by President Baez for nipping insurrection in the bud and preserving the peace of the country have been so well advised, and have been characterized by so much foresight and energy that the plottings of his adversaries have hitherto proved utterly abortive, and public tranquility is, on the whole, well maintained. The voice of faction, it is true, has not yet been completely silenced, but it is every day becoming weaker and weaker, and will soon subside into harmless mutterings. It was feared at one time that Baez had fallen completely into the hands of designing men, who would use him to serve their own selfish purposes; but his refusal of the dictatorship—which seems to have been a perfectly sincere act on his part—and the policy he has subsequently pursued, have had the effect of removing from the public mind all apprehensions as to his subserviency, and creating confidence in his Government.

President Baez is signalizing his administration by a most liberal and progressive policy—as might have been expected from his antecedents. There is no doubt that he has the warm support of every man of intelligence and enterprise in the country, and under his auspices many works of internal improvement are already under way. The great salt enterprise, in which some of the leading citizens of New York are interested, will soon be carried to a successful issue. The agent of the company, Mr. Davis Hatch, has had an interview with President Baez, and has received from him the most satisfactory assurances of Government aid and protection. The copper and petroleum interest is also receiving attention.

The great mineral resources of Santo Domingo are well known to those conversant with the history of the country. Not to speak of the gold, which is believed to exist here in considerable quantities—notwithstanding the rich harvests of the precious metal gathered by the early Spanish adventurers—there is a copper region on the river Haina, about thirty miles from this city, which is said to be quite as promising as the celebrated copper district on the south side of Cuba, and immense beds of coal have been discovered in the bay of Samana. Silver ore has been found in the peninsula of Samana; in the District of Ciabo there are indications of zinc, antimony, lead, and other minerals; and nickel and native iron have been found near Bayaguana and at Samana.

The Government has decided on a complete geological survey of the several provinces of the republic, and the well-known New York house of Adelberg & Raymond have been appointed Sirte geologists. This announcement is a sufficient guarantee that the work contemplated will be done in a thorough and exact manner. It is believed that the result of their report will be to initiate a new era in the industrial history of this rich and beautiful island. The short-sighted and jealous policy which has hitherto locked up the mineral resources of Santo Domingo will now be abandoned, and they will be thrown open to the use of the civilized world.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

A Defense of the Institution—The Recent Kidnapping Case in New Jersey.

Dr. H. A. Buttolph, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, has published a letter vindicating the institution's officers in the case of Mrs. Merritt, recently a patient there. After remarking that many reports—including that which was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*—are erroneous, if not exaggerated, Dr. Buttolph says:—

"Mrs. Merritt was admitted to the institution on the 18th day of July, on the application of the Hon. Edward L. Price, member of the Legislature from Newark, in this State, and brother of the patient, who furnished an affidavit from a physician of her insanity, and who executed a bond for her support, signed also by ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, another brother, and by Mrs. Price, her mother. These are the usual preliminary forms to the admission of private patients required by the rules of the Superintendent and statute laws of the State. To these papers reference is made in the answer of the Superintendent to the writ of habeas corpus, as his ground of justification in admitting Mrs. Merritt to the institution, and not for retaining her afterward, as stated in your quotation from the *Times* article; for the latter, additional reason to her admission papers will soon appears—at least for a large portion of the time she remained. On the 22d of July, four days after Mrs. Merritt's admission, I was served with a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Bedle, of the Supreme Court, on application of Colonel Merritt, husband of the patient. By this writ I was directed to present Mrs. Merritt in court, in Hudson city, in this State, on the 24th, two days after, to show cause why she was restrained, etc. By agreement of the parties, and consent of the Judge, however, her presence in court was dispensed with, and the answer given that she was admitted to the Asylum, and had been detained thus far for the short period of four days by virtue of a compliance, on the part of friends, with the required preliminaries before described. As the parties were not both prepared to proceed with the inquiry, on application for delay, the Judge postponed the further hearing until the 4th of August, twelve days after, and ordered that Mrs. Merritt should remain under observation in the Asylum during the interval. At the hearing on the 4th of August, Judge Bedle allowed me to make an amended return to the writ, which was to the effect that after observing Mrs. Merritt's symptoms and condition from the time of her admission to that date, viz, from the 11th of July to the 3d of August, I had formed the opinion that she was not insane. On this return the Judge ordered her discharge from the institution, and that she be allowed to go where and with whom she pleased. She left the same evening with her husband. Though no other justification is needed for the institution and its officers for the act of admitting Mrs. Merritt as a patient than that above described, yet it may be stated incidentally that the propriety of restraining her in the institution was confirmed by the social and political standing of the applicants, and by the knowledge of the fact that she had on the day previous, the 17th of July, been declared to be lunane by a jury of inquest convened by order of the Chancellor, to make inquiry into her mental state. In such circumstances it would have been rashness on the part of the superintendent to decide in less time than the whole period of sixteen days, that Mrs. Merritt was under care, that she was not insane. But it will be observed that he was restrained by the writ from all action in reference to her discharge from the 22d to the 24th of July and by order of the Judge from the 24th of July until the 3d of August, the day she was released by order of the court."

LYNCH LAW.

Hanging of Three Gamblers for Cheating at Cards.

From the Omaha Republican, August 2.

Some of the police of our city are said to be in possession of intelligence that three men were hung by a mob at Sioux City, on Friday. The parties hung had gone up from Omaha but a few days before and opened a gambling institution in Sioux City. Their house was liberally patronized; but at length they were caught cheating in the game in such a manner as is not tolerated by the code of the sporting fraternity. This so exasperated their patrons that the parties were immediately secured by their victims, and taken to an out of the-way place, before the authorities or citizens knew anything about it, and there hanged to a tree. The first public knowledge of the horrible deed was the discovery of the lifeless bodies suspended from the tree a few hours after; and it has created intense excitement in that usually quiet city. The names of the murdered men were Robert Ferguson, formerly of Ford's restaurant; Johnny Green, of the Bon Ton; and "Doc" Shaw, who formerly kept the Bon Ton saloon, on Harney street. All these three were well known in this city.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE SWEENEY HOMICIDE.

The Investigation by Coroner Daniels This Morning—The Testimony in Full—Thomas Dillon Discharged by the Verdict.

This morning at ten o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an inquest into the cause of the death of William Sweeney, who, it will be remembered, was shot and instantly killed while attempting, in company with two accomplices, to enter the tavern of Christopher Dillon, at Twenty-fourth and Kent streets, on Thursday night.

District Attorney Mann conducted the investigation on the part of the Commonwealth. Thomas Dillon, the young man who committed the homicide, was present, within the bar.

The evidence elicited at the investigation was as follows:—

Christopher Dillon sworn—Testified that an attempt was made on Wednesday night at a late hour to rob his dwelling; he was not at home when the effort was made, but when he returned he saw the marks on the windows by the burglars. He made no inquiries as to whether any one in the house had made the attempt; the cellar-door had been broken by an axe, and he told his son to keep a sharp lookout, fearing that the burglars would return on the ensuing night; he told him to load any firearm about the house, and fire on them.

John Harvey testified that they were watching on the night in question, from a rear window, the movements of the three burglars; the house was on Kent street; Sweeney, Magee, and Johnson were first sitting on the steps of an adjoining dwelling eating crackers; having finished these they arose, moved near the fence in the rear of Dillon's house, and got into the yard; Sweeney in the yard was near the hydrant; while there Mr. Dillon called to him 3 times to know, "Who was there?" No one answered, and he put the gun out of the window and fired; witness was behind Dillon when he fired; he thought that Dillon did not see Sweeney when he fired; witness stayed with Dillon by the request of the latter, for the purpose of watching these burglars; he saw the cellar door where it had been broken the night before.

Officer James McIntyre, of the Fifth District, testified that at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night his partner and himself were travelling near Twenty-second and Spruce streets; noticed the light in the store of Mrs. Holt, at Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets; going up to the store, they discovered the burglary that had been committed, the money-drawer had been wrenched from its place, and its contents had been appropriated; having just concluded their operations, they heard a sharp, ringing report of a gun in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Kent streets; they ran down there, and found a large crowd of people gathered about the house of Christopher Dillon; going into the yard, the witness found the body of Sweeney; he asserted at once that death had been almost instantaneous.

Officer Samuel Marshall testified that he was on the same beat on the night in question; he saw the light in Mrs. Holt's store, and knowing it to be unusual for her to have a light burning at that hour, he too examined the store; he found that the side-shutter had been wrenched open; from the money-drawer were taken a warrant for $45-31, some pennies, and an old breastpin. These articles were found on the person of the deceased, and the conclusion at once was that he had been one of the party of burglars. [Witness' testimony about the shooting was simply corroborative of that of the previous witness.]

Officer White stated that he was called by a whistle to his brother officers, who were at the house where the body of the dead burglar lay; he went with them to the premises, and searched all the rooms. He found Harvey in the garret, and young Dillon in the second story, where also he found the gun. He placed the young men under arrest.

Mrs. Phoebe Fisher testified that she was at the time in question staying with a lady friend at Mr. Dillon's house; at the hour of midnight she was aroused by the report of a gun; she ran down stairs, and found there a couple of officers, and one or two citizens.

Mrs. Dillon, who had preceded witness down stairs, said that she found a large chisel, with which the attempt was made to break into the house.

Witness saw Sweeney lying on his back on the pavement; he expired soon after witness came down stairs.

Patrick O'Neill testified that when he saw the deceased, he was half reclining on the wall and groaning. Soon after he gave a lurch forward, with his face falling near the hydrant, and expired.

Other witnesses testified that Magee, one of the burglars, was seen in the crowd in the yard shortly after the shooting. Magee said nothing, and after looking at the body hurriedly left, and was not seen again until arrested.

Mrs. Eliza Dillon testified that at the occurrence of the shooting she was lying in her room; the report aroused her, and thinking at once of burglars being naturally suspicious from the operations of the preceding night, she hurried down stairs, and saw the crowd; she found a piece of iron made use for the purpose of prying; there were marks in the doors that plainly showed how the instrument had been used; she had lost some apparel the night previous, by the depredations of burglars; she knew of her husband's injunction to her son Thomas (the prisoner) to shoot any burglars that might make attempts upon the house; there was an old musket in the house, and that was the only firearm, which had been in the dwelling ever since the Mexican War.

Detective Henderson corroborated this testimony, and mentioned, in addition, his arrest of the other burglars.

The details of the searching of the body and the persons of the prisoners, Magee and Johnson, were given in yesterday's issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in full.

The fact of Johnson's complicity in the burglary of Mrs. Holt's dwelling was substantiated by the presence of a battered half penny, which he had in his pocket when found. This half penny Mrs. Holt has owned for some years, and had kept it in the money-drawer, from which, with a lot of old coin it was stolen by the trio of burglars.

Sergeant Jordan of the Fifth District, testified to examining the gun with which the homicide had been committed; when found it was warm and presented every appearance of having been just fired.

From the evidence of Officer A. B. Cherry, it appears that the reputation of Sweeney, Magee and Johnson was not good. Magee and Johnson had been known to be accessories to other burglaries.

Dr. Shanleigh testified that he made a post mortem examination on a body recognized to be that of William Sweeney, aged twenty-two years; he was quite a slight man. The doctor discovered upon the back, beneath the left shoulder blade, three gun shot wounds; two of them seed to have been made by a single bullet, but a third, as if several bullets had passed in, the wound being over an inch in diameter; the bullets shattered four of the lower ribs, passed through a portion of the lung, through the pericardium, left lobe of the liver, and through the stomach and intestines; these organs were completely riddled; two of the bullets passed out of the body, just in front, above the hip-bone.

The course of the bullets, therefore, was downward and forward; the stomach was engaged with food such as crackers and bread; death must have ensued within fifteen minutes after the wounds were received; the deceased came to his death from hemorrhage and the shock.

The Jury rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said William Sweeney came to his death from a gun shot wound inflicted by Thomas Dillon on the morning of August 7, 1868, between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M. That the said Sweeney at the time of the infliction of said wound was engaged in company with John Magee and Frank Johnson in attempting to commit a burglary by breaking into the dwelling house of Christopher Dillon, the father of the said Thomas Dillon and that the said shooting was done in order to prevent the perpetration of a burglary."

In accordance with the verdict, Coroner Daniels then discharged the accused from custody.

PROTECTION TO BATHERS AT ATLANTIC CITY.—The recent drowning accidents at Atlantic City have had the effect of arousing every body to the necessity of providing means for rescuing those who in any manner are placed in peril of their lives. In addition to the life boat procured some time since, the proprietor of the Surf House has obtained one of Fried's patent life-saving apparatus, which is furnished with six loops, by each of which one person can be supported in the water. The apparatus can be thrown out on the breakers or pushed out by a swimmer, and drawn into the shore by a long rope which is attached to it. It is to be hoped that, with the experience of the past in view, but little use for the marline will be found.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—The scaffolding erected at the new building at Eighteenth and Christian streets, gave way this morning at 8 o'clock, and two of the workmen were precipitated to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. Joseph Bannerson, aged thirty eight years, a bricklayer, had an arm and leg broken, and Henry Holmes (colored), a hod-carrier, received bodily injuries. They were both conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—William Wetzell, a lad aged eleven years, yesterday jumped from a locomotive on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at Berks street, while in motion, and, losing his balance, turned a somersault, his head striking the ground with force sufficient to fracture his skull. He resided at American street and Columbia avenue, and was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE DOG-CATCHERS.—Of the two hundred and twenty-four canines which were captured by the dog-catchers during the past week but twenty were redeemed.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—The police of the Fifth District, during Thursday and Friday nights, arrested twenty female disorderly characters, all of whom were held by Alderman Swift to keep the peace.

FIRE BADGES.—Twenty-two hundred of the new fire badges have thus far been issued by Chief Engineer McCusker.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Fast Driver—A Dishonest Transaction—A Larceny of Bagatelle Balls—Sentenced—Youthful Thieves—A Wise Man—Waived a Hearing—Stole a Pocket-book.

—On Thursday afternoon James Hagerty drove a double team of horses up Tenth street at a furious rate, and on reaching Chesnut street he was requested to halt by Reserve Sergeant Crout and Reserve Officer Hill. Failing to comply a warrant was issued, and yesterday he was arrested by Reserve Officer Hill, who took him before Alderman Beitler. He was held in $1000 bail for reckless driving.

—A lady named Brown, residing in Allen street, near Shackamaxon, entrusted one Abraham Chester with two dollars and a wheelbarrow for the purpose of bringing her coke coal. Abraham forgot to return the wheelbarrow, coke or money, and he was taken into custody. Alderman Eggleton held him to answer.

—The same magistrate has bound over William Fetters for stealing a number of bagatelle balls from a saloon on Fifth street, above Poplar.

—A number of lads have recently been engaged in stealing articles from various stores in the Seventeenth Ward. The police learning that the rendezvous of these desperadoes was in the woods, at Second street and the Reading Railroad, made a descent last night on that locality, and succeeded in capturing four of the number. They were sent below for a further hearing by Alderman Eggleton.

—Another name has been added to the already long list of wife-beaters. It is that of John Kinsig, residing at Fifth and Prune streets. He was engaged in assaulting his wife, when she cried "murder." Policeman Bleecker, of the Seventeenth District, broke into the house, and for his pains was beaten by the woman-beater. Alderman Beitler committed the accused.

—Jeremiah Stanton, the husband of the woman who was held by Alderman Beitler, some time since, for obtaining a large amount of goods from several fruit firms along the wharves under false pretenses, was last evening charged with a similar offense. He waived a hearing, and was bound over in $2000 bail to answer.

—Alderman Bonsall yesterday sent Joseph Smith to prison for stealing a pocket-book containing $8 from a gentleman, and, on being requested to return the same, assaulting its owner in a terrible manner.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Recently Miss Agnes Tenant, of Frankford, made a number of charitable bequests, and among them the following:

To Frankford Presbyterian Church, $300.
Holmesburg Presbyterian Church, $1000.
Scots' Thistle Society, $1500.
United Presbyterian Congregation of Frankford, $500.
Northern Home for Friendless Children, $300.
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $500.
Presbyterian Home Missionary Society, $500.
Presbyterian Board of Education, $500.
Presbyterian Tract Society, $100.
Presbyterian Bible Society, $100.

And the residue of her estate to the Old Men's Home of Philadelphia.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the fertilizing manufactory of John R. Matlack, No. 105 Canal street. It was extinguished with but trifling damage to the factory or contents.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.—This morning the habeas corpus list was called as is usual on Saturdays, but no case of interest upon it was heard.

One case was called, that of the Commonwealth ex rel. E. Haskel, which was for the release of the relator from Dr. Kirkbride's insane asylum.

Counsel representing Dr. Kirkbride merely read a return to the writ, which set forth that the relator was really demented, and was insane, as large his delusions being so aggravated that he would be dangerous to himself and the community, and for this reason he was held. It was also set forth that he was once before confined in the hospital. Counsel asked for a continuance of a couple of weeks, which was granted.

The list having been disposed of in a short time, jury trials were taken up.

Louis Johnson, a small colored boy, was charged with the larceny of $15 from a market woman. The principal witnesses for the Commonwealth were absent, and those who were in attendance only saw the boy take certain boxes; but whether they contained money could no be said. Counsellor O'Neil, volunteering for the prisoner, objected to a continuance, the trial having been commenced, and consequently the prosecuting attorney submitted the bill to the jury without testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The Judge, however, held him in order that a charge of stealing boxes might be preferred against him.

William C. Jones, colored, was convicted of a charge of picking the pocket of George H. Dirnes, colored. The latter just arrived from Baltimore, went to a Lombard street dance house, carrying his purse in the most conspicuous pocket of his coat, and was soon told by a woman that he had lost it. Looking about he found it in the pocket of the prisoner, who was standing behind him. Sentenced to one year in County Prison.

James B. Sparing pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing ninety-nine gross of pens. He took them from an office during the gentleman's absence, and went about selling them at different places. The officers found the pens at these places and traced them to the prisoner. Sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

Michael McGlenary pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Thomas Quinn was convicted of a charge of malicious mischief, and was sentenced to the County Prison for ten days.

Patrick Dougherty was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to the County Prison for two weeks.

John Pifer, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary during the week, was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

ROYALTY ON ITS TRAVELS.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—A Prince of Wurtemburg, in Southern Germany, and a General in the Austrian army, has arrived in this city upon a visit of instruction and pleasure, and is accompanied by his nephew. He intends to remain in this country about two months, during which time he will make a tour that he may become thoroughly acquainted with American institutions. He is here merely as a traveller, and during his sojourn will avoid public display as much as possible. The General desires to occupy his time in acquiring a proper knowledge of the country. His title which he now travels under was bestowed for services in the Schleswig-Holstein war. He increased his military reputation considerably in the Austro-Prussian war. On Tuesday the Prince was introduced to General McDowell, the Commander of the Department of the East, by Mr. Loosey, Austrian Consul, and was very cordially received. An invitation was extended to him by Gen. McDowell to make an inspection of the fortifications and places of interest in New York Harbor and vicinity, and yesterday morning the distinguished guest embarked on board a Government vessel, accompanied by a number of officers, military and civil, and sailed down the bay to Governor's Island, where they landed, and were received by General Walden, commandant of the post. The party witnessed a drill by the troops, and examined the various places of interest with evident gratification. Subsequently they visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and were hospitably entertained, and at a late hour returned to the city.

The Accident on the New Haven Railroad.

A despatch to the New York *Evening Telegram*, from Norwalk, Conn., dated yesterday, says:—

The eleven o'clock up freight train on the New York and New Hampshire Railroad last night ran off the bridge a short distance beyond the Westport, Conn., station. It appears that through some carelessness on the part of some one the draw was left open, and the engineer of the train, either not noticing that the signal was down or for some other reason, ran his engine off the end of the bridge. The engine, tender, and nine cars were precipitated into the river, piled together in an inextricable mass. The engineer and fireman jumped off, the latter being injured by a splinter in the abdomen, but not dangerously. A brakesman was carried down by one of the cars, but managed to free himself and swam ashore. The scene is one of disaster—engine, cars, freight, and merchandise crushed into one mass of ruins. The amount of loss in the way of freight is not certainly known, but supposed to be about $5000. A gang of wreckmen are at work clearing the bridge and surroundings from the wreck, and it will soon be in a state of repair.

—Some $53,445 so far contributed to the Baltimore sufferers.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Funeral of the Late Gen Charles G. Halpine.

An Earthquake Shock in Port Chester.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Funeral of Gen. Charles G. Halpine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The funeral of General Charles G. Halpine took place here this morning. It was expected to have been a very imposing procession, but owing to the heavy rain showers that have been prevailing here all day many were unable to attend.

The services were performed at the residence of the family, in West Forty-seventh street, after which the procession formed and marched down Fifth avenue. The 69th Regiment, and Battery C, of the 1st Artillery, escorted the remains. Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and Mayor Hoffman were among the pall bearers.

Besides the military both branches of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, the representatives of all the city departments, employes of the Register's office, Irish brigade officers, club of the Knights of St. Patrick, and many political clubs were present. The legal profession and the press, were also largely represented. The remains were interred at Cypress Hill cemetery.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 8—P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money, and 94 for account; United States 5-20s, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 92¼; Erie, 37¾.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 75.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—P. M.—Cotton buoyant and slightly advanced. The sales reached 18,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The total shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 4th inst., since last report, were 36,000 bales.

Pork quiet and steady: Lard quiet. Cheese firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 8—P. M.—Sugar quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Aug. 8—P. M.—Petroleum, 53½f

An Earthquake Shock at Port Chester.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—A shock of an earthquake was felt at Port Chester, about 2 o'clock this morning.

It was noticed by three families living in remote sections of the village. It first appeared like a very heavy body falling upon the floor overhead, and a shaking of the whole house. Almost at the same moment a loud report, somewhat resembling the discharge of a large cannon at a distance, was heard, followed by a rumbling noise and tremulous motion of the earth, which appeared to pass from the North-west to Southeast. A very singular occurrence was noticed in East Chester a few weeks since.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Aug. 8.—Michael Newman, aged forty years, while attempting to get on a freight train at Webster, yesterday afternoon, fell under the wheels, crushing one of his legs, which had to be amputated. The man died during the night.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The City of London takes out $1,000,000 on account of the Alaska purchase.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7500 bbls. State, $7 60@10 40; Ohio, $9 20@13 65; Western, $7 60@11; Southern, $9 45@15; California, $10 65@12 75. Wheat dull, and declined 1c. Corn dull; sales of 22,000 bushels at $1 16@1 19. Oats dull at 82½@83½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard and Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet and steady at 29c. Flour active at full prices. Wheat firm; red, $2 25@2 65. Corn heavy; white, $1 20@1 32. Oats steady at 55@56c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

DISASTER.

Four Steamers and a Barge Destroyed by Fire.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a gentleman residing a few yards above Capt. Leatherbury's ship-yard, discovered that the steamer Delaware, laid up opposite his residence, on account of dull times, was on fire near the stern, on the larboard side. He immediately gave the alarm, but before assistance could be rendered, and almost before the watchman on the boat could escape to shore, the whole boat was enveloped in flames, and her total destruction unavoidable.

The wind being from the west, within three minutes the steamer Ezra Porter, lying next above the Delaware, was also burning furiously as well as the barge Sunshine, fastened to the stern of the Ezra Porter, and lying outside the Delaware. The fire then communicated to the steamer Potomac, lying above the Ezra Porter. The Potomac was cut loose, swung round, and floated down stream a short distance, still burning. When just below the Delaware, she communicated the fire to the steamer Pine Grove, swung round again, and lodged against a logway below Leatherbury's yard.

All the above steamers were so nearly destroyed that not a good timber remained in either of them when we visited the scene of conflagration a few hours afterwards. The barge Sunshine became loose from her fastening and floated past the City Wharf and to a point near Sedamsville, where it sank. In its course it rubbed against and came near setting fire to several steamers at the City Wharf, of which most were partially loaded with freight. The tow-boat Wild Duck was cut loose and floated out of danger. Mr. John McMeen, second clerk of the Pine Grove, seeing the danger of that boat, seized an axe, jumped ashore, and attempted to cut the line of the boat, but in the excitement of the moment cut that of the steamer Bostona instead, when she floated off, and was towed to a place of safety by a New-port ferry-boat. Captain Kyle's new steamer Cheyenne was pulled a short distance further up stream for safety. The side of the Wild Duck was scorched somewhat, but no serious damage done. The carpenter of the Pine Grove, Mr. George G. Fields, lived in a little boat called the Young America, lying near the Pine Grove. His boat caught fire, and all its contents were destroyed, including the tools with which he worked. All he possessed in the world was thus swept away, and that while he was directing his energies toward saving the steamer on which he was employed.

The Delaware was a sternwheel boat, built at Pittsburg about five years ago; was insured for $7000 in Pittsburg offices; had a carrying capacity of about 350 tons.

The Ezra Porter was a side-wheel boat, about two years old; built at Pittsburg in October, 1866; had a carrying capacity of 550 tons; was owned by Captain J. H. and M. Porter and others, all of Pittsburg; was offered for sale last week for $28,000, and was insured in Pittsburg offices for $25,000.

The Potomac was a stern-wheel boat, finely furnished; was owned by Captain Muhleman, Mr. Chris. Young (the clerk), George Pepper (mate), Theo. Fink, Esq., Booth, Batelle & Co., and others; she was built in February, 1865, at a cost of $35,000, and had a carrying capacity of 500 tons.

The Pine Grove was also a stern-wheel boat. She was built at Cincinnati in September, 1864, at a cost of $23,000, and was purchased by James S. Wise and others last fall for the use of the Nashville Packet Company, and has proved a profitable investment since. Her carrying capacity was about 400 tons. Her last valuation by the agent of the underwriters was $16,000, and she was insured in Cincinnati offices for $9000, as follows:—Boatmen's, $2000; Queen City, $1500; Crescent, $3000; Magnolia, $1500; Enterprise, $2000. Of the $2000 of the Crescent's risk, $1000 was reinsured in the Eureka.

The model barge, Sunshine, was owned by Captain William A. Gregg, of the steamer Champion, was valued at $1800, and was insured in the Queen City office in this city for $1500.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus speaks of yesterday's Money Market:—

"Gold opened weak, selling at 148¾, 147¾, 148¾, 147¾ 148¾, closing at 147¾. The decline was caused by sales to realize by small holders, and by the vigorous hammering of the operators, and the room was the scene of intense excitement. The clique who hold the bulk of the gold are not sellers, and there is great danger in being short as they control nearly all the gold in the street. The Treasury holds together nearly sixty millions of coin, exclusive of gold notes. The receipts for customs for the last six months of the year are estimated at seventy-seven millions, and will probably not fall much short of that figure. Last year was an exceptionally bad one for business for the last quarter, owing to the crops turning out so poorly. The receipts for the last five months amount to seventy millions. The requirements of the Government for interest, including the January payment, will be about sixty-seven millions, and will leave the Treasury with about seventy millions in coin providing he does not sell any. With this showing whatever may be the needs of the commercial public the Government will have enough gold, to pay its maturing interest, and have six months interest on hand on the first of January.

"Government bonds opened lower on 5-20s of '62 and '65 in sympathy with the decline in gold. The new investment bonds were also weaker, and offered at a concession of ¼ per cent., but were in good request by investors who consider them cheap even if they should be paid off in currency at maturity, which no one believes will be the case in the '68s. The bonds will run for five years at 6 per cent. in coin in any event with gold averaging 140. The difference between 6 per cent. gold and currency is 2 40-100 per cent. per annum, which amounts in five years to 12 per cent. So if an investor should pay 112 for the bond to-day, and be compelled to take par in greenbacks at the end of five years his investment would pay six per cent. interest, and reimburse his premium.

"At the price (109) with over a month's interest accrued makes the price now equal to 108¾ for the principal they would pay 6¾ per cent. and reimburse the premium, in addition to which the holder has the benefit of the almost certainty that they will run at six per cent. gold interest for a much longer period. The United States currency 6s, issued to the Pacific Railroad, of which the principal and interest are payable in currency, are selling at 103 and interest. The Five-twenty bonds of 1868 in the next five years, with gold at 140, will pay 12 per cent. more interest, which would make them 118 and interest, to be equal to the currency 6s, which are frequently bought and deemed not high at the above figures.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—"The shipment of specie to-morrow will, it is estimated, aggregate more than a million and a quarter. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $80,000 during the day in payment of interest on the public debt. The latest price for gold on the street was 147½. The volume of transactions was very heavy and the attendance in the room was large, particularly during the forenoon. The borrowing demand for coin was active and loans were made without interest to either borrower or lender, and at rates ranging from one to four per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $178,000,000, the gold balances to $1,158,413, and the currency balances to $2,397,947.

"The August debt statement shows that the amount of debt, less the cash in the Treasury, has decreased $13,288,134 since the 1st of June. The debt bearing interest has increased about sixty-six millions, while that bearing currency interest has been reduced nearly a hundred and nineteen millions, owing to the conversion and maturing of Seven thirty notes and the withdrawal of the item representing the Pacific Railroad bonds, which appears in a separate place. The national debt not presented for payment has increased ten millions; the debt bearing no interest has increased less than two millions; the coin in the Treasury has decreased $6,818,642 and the currency balance about seventeen millions. The bonds issued to aid the Pacific railways have increased six millions and a quarter.

"The extreme range of the gold market in the month of August in each year since the suspension of specie payments is thus shown:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*		*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
1879	113¾	112¼	1868	145¾	144¾
1863	129¾	122¾	1866	152¾	149¾
1864	264	131¾	1867	142¾	139¾

"Notwithstanding that an increased investment demand is reported for Government securities, the market here has been drooping to-day in sympathy with the decline in gold. It is apparent, however, that some of the dealers are encouraged for the purpose of buying stock, and it will probably not be long before a decided change for the better takes place, our national securities being cheaper than any others in the country.

"There is no change to note in the condition of the money market, the supply of loanable funds being abundant to first-class borrowers at three per cent., and these rule freely at four on miscellaneous collaterals in amounts to suit. The banks have a large unemployed surplus on hand and the demand for money is confined almost entirely to Wall street. Commercial paper is in very limited supply, and the best grade is quoted at 5@6½ per cent, according to names and the length of time it has to run. The railway share market was dull and variable and the course of Erie unsettled, its general tendency being downward and its fluctuations from 38¾ to 39¾. In the present demoralized condition of this stock the public should be careful neither to buy nor sell it, and the same remark applies more or less to all the speculative railway and miscellaneous shares. The disappearance of a member of the Stock Exchange, leaving a deficit of $56,000 in his bank account has been the subject of street talk during the day."

New York Stock Quotations—2 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	130¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	102¾
N.Y. and E. R.	58¾	Western U. Tel.	34⅝
Ph. and Read. R.	91¾	Clev. & Toledo RR.	102
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86	Tol. & Wabash R.	50
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	Mil. and St. P. com	75
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Adams Express Co.	52½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81⅝	Wells' Fargo	26¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	62
Market dull and steady.		Gold	147¼

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
United States Revenue Stamps,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
NO. 108 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.
Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed
On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From 20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
The commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA;
Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.
We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND
STAMPED ENVELOPES.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Rosecranz Preparing to Go to Mexico—Mr. Evarts Expected to Sustain Mr. Rollins.

LATER NEWS BY THE CABLES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Rosecranz.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. W. S. Rosecranz, the new Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day for the purpose of receiving his instructions from the State Department, prior to his departure. This morning he had an interview with the President, and afterwards visited the State Department.

Chief Justice Chase

and family are absent from the city, and their mansion has been left in charge of a colored servant. Yesterday he decoyed a young colored girl into the house, and after treating her to Judge Chase's wine, violated her person. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Attorney-General Evarts

is busily engaged in preparing a formal opinion in the Rollins' case. He expects to have it ready to lay before the President at the next Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. There is good reason to believe that he will decide that Mr. Rollins' letter does not amount to a resignation.

FROM CHINA.

Frenchmen Murdered by the Rebels.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Late telegrams received from Shanghae, bring the following intelligence:—A French trading station near the frontier line of Cochin China, was attacked on June 16, last, by a band of Anan Rebels. The post contained twenty-five men all told, who made a gallant resistance, but after a desperate fight were overpowered and murdered. A strong French force was subsequently sent against the band on June 21, and after a sharp fight the French succeeded in capturing the position, and dispersing the Rebels.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 8—The following are the quotations of merchandise for the week ending to-day:—Sugar weak at 7@8 reals for Nos. 10 to